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DAVID KESSLER REPORTS FROM CAIRO (page 4)

THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS

TORONTO★ • LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY JEWISH NEWSPAPER IN TORONTO • 15¢ • FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1970

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Comment

BY M. J. NURE

Trudeau

Toronto's only morning newspaper seems to be entering a new field, the production of chemicals.

In an editorial analyzing the causes of unrest and revolt in the world, especially in Asia, it discovered the ingredients of Communism: poverty, injustice and corruption. Communist military intervention in Europe and Asia seem irrelevant to the imposition of Red dictatorships.

*****

This politico-chemical analysis reminds me of a headline once carried by a Yiddish daily in New York. It was an eight-column spread explaining the reasons for being a Communist. The then editor of the paper, known for his brilliant oversimplification of issues in the most popular Yiddish, gave his answer to the problem. He headed the article: "A Communist is a bachelor; once married, he gives up Communism."

*****

The Toronto editorial writer employs the most intellectual devices to minimize and ridicule Prime Minister Trudeau's recent statement about Asia wherein he warns that the elimination of the U.S. presence there may bring about true upheavals and tragic developments. Visibly in a mood of drawing his self-portrait, the writer says Trudeau's favorite public posture is that of the "self-doubting intellectual . . . who muses aloud . . . through self-rhetorical questions."

It seems, according to this wit, that when Trudeau says the American position in Asia "is less frightening to the Asians than the alternatives," the Prime Minister should be suspected that he "thinks none of these things."

*****

The facts the Canadian leader has discovered on his recent trip — the real fear of the Communist conspiracy determined to take over the rest of Asia by hook or by crook — are conveniently ignored. Instead, the editorialist produces a chemical formula of ingredients that breed Communism. He knows, of course, that these are half-truths; poverty, injustice and corruption certainly are the elements that help demagogues take over a country. But we in today's world are facing an active military assault against democracy by great totalitarian powers.

It also is easy to say that corruption and injustice do not exist in a Communist society — when one looks the other way and prefers to ignore the truth that in Red countries injustice the corruption are the instruments of power employed by the government.

*****

Why not emulate the self-doubting intellectual and ask some pertinent questions?

Are the insane asylums for dissenters in the Soviet Union a feature of a just society — or should the Asian nations fear such "justice" and prefer the "less just" American presence? Are the regimes in Poland and Czechoslovakia less corrupt because they are imposed by a foreign power? Is the corruption and poverty, so blatant for all to see, in present day Egypt tolerable because they flourish under the blessed supervision of Russian commissars?

Sometimes one shudders at the dissemination of half-truths that undermine the belief of the naive in the relative justice still prevailing within our society — a society being undermined by the dissemination of such pseudo intellectual exercise in presenting political lies in order to sell us a regime of cruelty as that of present day China.

*****

There is a difference between recognizing China, which is a wise diplomatic policy, the acknowledgement of an international fact, and the extreme: preferring a tyrannical government to the leadership of the United States which, according to Mr. Trudeau, is guarding the ramparts in the Pacific. Perhaps here too.

Rome meeting notes Russian aggression

NATO DEBATES ISRAEL DEFENSE

Meaning of Anti-Hate Bill

RIGHT TO LIVE WITHOUT FEAR

BY THE HON. PAUL MARTIN

SPECIAL TO THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS

The much discussed anti-hate bill has now finally passed its last reading in the senate. Within a few weeks, after formal signature by the Governor General, it will become law of the land.

In this article, the Hon. Paul Martin, leader of government in the Senate and former Secretary for External Affairs, discusses its relevance and importance.

Bill C-3, Amendments to the Criminal Code regarding Hate Propaganda, has been in the legislative process for a long time. I can remember no piece of legislation which has been more thoroughly debated in both Chambers of Parliament than this Bill.

The Bill was first introduced in the Senate as Bill S-49, on November 7, 1966. The government of the day had adopted the recommendations of the Cohen Committee. Honourable Senators will recall that the late Hon. Guy Favreau had, in January 1965, appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dean Maxwell Cohen, of the McGill University Law School to "study and report upon problems connected with the dissemination of hate literature in Canada". The Committee was composed of Dr. J. A. Corry, Principal, Queens University; abbe Gerard Dion, Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University; Saul Hayes, Q.C., Executive Vice-President, Canadian Jewish Congress; Professor Mark R. MacGuigan, Associate Professor of Law, University of Toronto, now the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville; Mr. Shane MacKay, Executive Editor, Winnipeg Free Press; and Professor Pierre Elliott Trudeau, then Associate Professor of Law, at the University of Montreal, now the Prime Minister.

The Committee made several recommendations which were adopted almost in their entirety by the government and formed the basis of the legislation. Bill S-49 was given second reading in the Senate on March 20, 1967. It was then referred to a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons. However, the session ended on May 9, 1967 without Bill S-49 being further considered. In the second session of the 27th Parliament the provisions of Bill S-49 were introduced again in the Senate as Bill S-5. On November 21, 1967, Bill S-5 was referred to a Special Committee of the Senate for study. The Special Committee met and heard evidence on February 14, 29 and March 7 of 1968. However, the 27th Parliament ended on April 23, 1968 before S-5 could be further considered. The Bill was introduced for the third time in the first session of the 28th Parliament as Bill S-21. It was given first and second reading in the Senate and was referred to the Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs.

ROEBUCK ROLE RECALLED

That committee held eleven hearings, heard 32 witnesses, and received representations from 17 different organizations. (The Committee worked under the chairmanship of the late Senator Arthur Roebuck and to him must go a great deal of credit for bringing about this legislation through the Committee. He worked with the admirable combination of tact and deliberation which has made him our most distinguished Senator and one of Canada's most eminent parliamentarian.)

Several amendments were made to Bill S-21 in Committee which substantially improved the Bill. Included among these amendments was the requirement that the consent of the Attorney-General be obtained before the offences of advocating or promoting genocide and willful promotion of hatred could be prosecuted.

Bill S-21, as amended by the Senate, received first reading in the House of Commons last June 19th, but the session ended before it could be fully dealt with by the other place.

Consequently, it was reintroduced as Bill C-3 at the beginning of the current session. The Justice Committee of the House of Commons had several hearings on the Bill and proposed six further amendments which were accepted by the government. These amendments, for the most part, narrowed the scope of the Bill.

If this Bill were to become law, Canada would not be the only country to have legislation of this kind. The Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Norway and Denmark, to name only a few countries, have similar legislation. Great Britain has anti-hate legislation, the Race Relations Act of 1965, a more stringent form of legislation than this Bill. The United Nations has adopted a Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has approved the text of a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Discrimination.

As we have heard, Bill C-3 has four major parts. Three of those parts create new offences. Section 267A makes it an offence to advocate or promote genocide. Genocide is defined as meaning two acts, namely, the killing of members of any identifiable group, or the deliberate infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction of that group.

It is important to note that in Section 267A (1) (b) the conditions advocated must be such as could be called "calculated" to bring about the physical destruction of an identifiable group. And that "group" must be a section of the public distinguished by color, race, religion, or ethnic origin. So for example, contrary to what some editorialists would have us believe, a person who advocated abortion at the request of the mother could not be convicted under this legislation. Nor could one who recommended that Indians or Eskimos be resettled from one community to another in the Canadian North be convicted.

Section 267B (1) makes it an offence to incite hatred in a public place which is likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

INCITING TO HATRED

Some have suggested that there is no mens rea required in this offence. That is not the case. The speaker must intend to incite hatred. The fact that he need not intend a breach of the peace does not mean that there is no mens rea required for the first part of the offence.

Moreover, as the Committee stated on page 63 of its report, ". . .The Social interest in the preservation of peace in the community is no less great where it may not be possible for the prosecution to prove that the speaker actually intended violence against a group, or where the wrath of the recipients is turned, not against the group assailed, but rather against the communicator himself and the breach of the peace takes a different form from that which he was likely to intend."

Furthermore, in order to obtain a conviction, the Crown must prove that it was hatred, and not something else that was incited. The phrase was originally "hatred or contempt". The word contempt was taken out of the statute by an amendment in the other place.

It must prove that the statement was made in a public place, and it must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the words (or other form of communication), are likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

CLEAR PROVISIONS

Why is there no requirement that the consent of the Attorney-General be obtained before a prosecution is launched for this offence? The reason is a practical one. Charges involving a likely breach of the peace would have to be laid immediately following an arrest on the spot and it would be unrealistic to expect that consent could be obtained prior to or at the time of laying the information.

Section 267B (2) makes it an offence to wilfully promote hatred other than in private conversation. This exception is a substantial safeguard. No man can be prosecuted for what he says in the privacy of his own living room to a close friend.

Section 267C provides for a procedure which would permit the state to seize and hold hate propaganda.

As I indicated, the consent of the Attorney-General of the provinces is required for prosecutions under section 267A and section 267B (2).

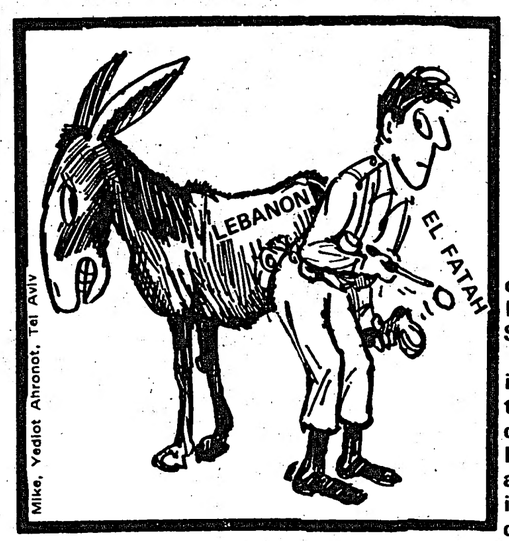
To protect the individual citizen's right of free speech, the bill provides in section 267B (3), for a number of defences to the charge of wilful promotion of hatred. No person shall be convicted if he establishes that the statements he communicated were true, or that he in good faith expressed or attempted to establish by argument an opinion upon a religious subject. No person shall be convicted if his statements were relevant to any subject of public interest, the discussions of which was for public benefit, and if on reasonable grounds he believed them to be true, even if they were not in fact true. That is the same defence which is available in an ordinary libel action. Those defences go a considerable distance to protect the individual's right of free speech.

PURPOSE OF BILL

The Bill will prevent the circulation of the more scurrilous kinds of hate propaganda in Canada. Many examples of this literature were collected by the Cohen Committee and presented in their report. Modern behaviorial research has shown that attacks of this kind on minority groups are destructive of them. They tend to make them feel unworthy. They cause them great anguish. Moreover, the attacks may tend to corrupt the majority. For both reasons the State ought to prohibit the distribution of such materials, and do all it can to minimize such attacks. We cannot legislate hatred out of the hearts of men, but we can by this Bill control the active promotion of hatred.

Some have argued that the Bill constitutes an infringement of freedom of speech. The common law of libel and the criminal laws of defamatory libel, and sedition are as much an infringement as this Bill. But those who argue that the Bill infringes free speech must assume that freedom of speech is an absolute right. They are not being realistic. No democratic society can afford a condition of absolute freedom of speech, or in more general terms, absolute liberty. Freedom of speech must be enhanced up to that point where the speaker transgresses on the legitimate rights of his fellow citizens. At that point, liberty must be constrained or irreparable harm will be done. The history of democratic society has been a history of the balancing of legitimate interests of different individuals and groups in that society, and the balancing of different values. Freedom is a value in our society, but so is security and well-being, and the line must be drawn beyond which the freedom of action of one citizen results in harm to another.

Bill C-3, in my view, draws the line in a just way. It protects both legitimate interests, that of an individual to speak freely on most subjects, and that of every member of any cultural, racial, religious, or ethnic group to a life without anxiety and fear.



Mike, Yediot Ahronot, Tel Aviv

Moscow takeover of Egypt threatens Greece and Turkey

EAST-WEST BALANCE UPSET

by the CJN diplomatic editor

NATO, the North American treaty organization of which Canada is a member, now meeting in Rome, is reportedly discussing the new overt Soviet active aggression against Israel.

The foreign ministers of the NATO countries, including Canada's Mitchell Sharp who is attending the deliberations in the Italian capital, will make a decision on how to help Israel confront the new Red aggression. Moscow's total occupation of Egypt and its possible takeover of the Port of Bengazi in Libya and the American Wheeler Base in that country at the insistence of Nasser are considered a threat not only to Israel but more so to two Mediterranean countries, members of NATO: Turkey and Greece.

Military experts of the NATO defense organization told the Rome meeting that Russian pilots operating planes in Egypt and the establishment of SAM-3 missile bases in that country obviously are weakening the Western position in the Mediterranean. Soviet bases in Algeria and Egypt have changed the balance of power between East and West in the sea which is the center of the world.

Some circles in NATO feel it is the duty of the North American defense alliance to help provide Israel with means to defend its position pending a peace treaty with its neighbors.

The NATO countries also have taken into consideration the fact that the so-called Palestine Liberation Committee, a Marxist underground group responsible for the heinous killing of school children in the Galilee last Friday, actually has worked according to a plan in collusion with Moscow emissaries. The plan is to activate the front on the Lebanese border, Israel's north, to make it easier for Russian led armies to attack the Jewish state in the Suez area.

The Israelis, still awaiting more jets from the United States, are convinced that a clash with Soviet personnel on its western border is inevitable.

Arab governments and the Arab oil lobby in the United States are threatening Washington with cutting off oil supplies in case of additional aid to Israel.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan plainly told Lebanon on Sunday that unless the Beirut government curbs the activities of the Arab guerillas, Israel will be forced to police the areas occupied by the terrorists. He made this statement in Avivim, where the eight children and four adults were killed last Friday in the school bus ambush.

The Israel Government has been in continuous session since Sunday to consider the implications of the new situation. Abba Eban, who returned from Washington this week, reported on his meeting with President Nixon and Secretary of State Rogers.

Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser, now a ruler under complete subservience to the Russian military organization in his country, conferred this week with Lebanese, Sudanese and Libyan military leaders. Another meeting, between President Nasser, the Libyan Premier Mouammar el-Gaddafi and the Sudanese Premier Mouhamed al-Niniery, took place in Khartoum, capital of the Sudan, amidst demonstrations against the United States and Israel. The meeting issued a statement threatening the United States with "retaliation" in case of new assistance to Israel.

Abba Eban, following his talks with leaders in Washington, said it is impossible to believe that the United States would accede to Arab blackmail, for a refusal to strengthen Israel's airforce would weaken completely the American position in the Middle East and would be a disaster.

In Moscow, the official Communist Party newspaper Pravda predicted that Washington will deliver 125 more jets to Israel. It will step up the war, Pravda said.

NATO summation of the new threat to peace in the Middle East is that without immediate assistance to Israel the situation will deteriorate to the one existing before the June 1967 war and may force Israel to challenge Egypt immediately.

AN EDITORIAL

The victims accuse the

SECURITY COUNCIL

Last week, when the United Nations Security Council "condemned" Israel for its retaliatory raid against the terrorist areas in southern Lebanon, the New York Times stated editorially:

"The United Nations Security Council once more has condemned Israel . . . without mentioning the guerilla blows that provoked the Israeli reaction. Such onesided propaganda gestures are not only futile but they undermine the credibility, and therefore the utility, of the world organization as an instrument for peace in the Middle East or anywhere."

Not only did the Security Council demonstrate for the oompteenth time the irrelevance of the United Nations as an international court but again it encouraged the irresponsible elements among the Arabs to continue and even to intensify their support for the gangster-organizations engaged in terror against the people of Israel.

The ink hadn't dried yet when the entire civilized world was shocked by the murder of school children in a border village across from Lebanon. Now no one can deny this heinous crime, almost without parallel since the Nazi "political acts" was a direct result of the "impartial" condemnation of Israel by the Security Council.

When the Security Council, because of its policy not to show too much sympathy for the victim of terrorist attacks, balances its statements by condemning the potential victim for resisitng the murderer, it directly encourages the so-called resistance movements of the "Palestinians" to improve upon their technique of killing innocent people.

(cont. on page 4)

The CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS now the only Jewish weekly

A MESSAGE TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE JEWISH MARKET

The Canadian Jewish News, with two editions —Toronto and Montreal —, now is the only Jewish newspaper in English appearing regularly in Ontario and in Quebec.

Because of misrepresentations in the publishing field, the public should be made aware that since its inception on January 1, 1960, The Canadian Jewish News has been the only Jewish newspaper in English appearing 52 weeks a year without interruption.

Provisions have been made to publish should the looming mail strike become fact. Newsstands will receive more copies than usual and subscribers will be credited with missing issues.

For the record: in Ontario and Quebec, the only Jewish newspaper in English appearing regularly is The Canadian Jewish news.

PROTEST RED ARMY CHOIR

A group of private citizens in Toronto, concerned over the forthcoming visit of Red Army musicians, say this concert here is an insult to those incensed by the Russian aggression in the Middle East.

In an advertisement in this issue of the Canadian Jewish News, they state:

"We find it singularly inappropriate that Russian soldiers are to be applauded in Toronto while Jews, defending their homes and families are dying by their hands and munition in Israel."

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Toronto's event of the year in pictures

THE ABBA EBAN GALA EVENING

LEADERSHIP PROCESSION.-Leading figures at the "Anniversary Dinner": Mrs. Samuel J. Zacks, Chairman of the Women's Division and Dinner Chairman; His Excellency Abba Eban, Minister For Foreign Affairs of the State of Israel, Guest of Honor of the gala event, take their places in the procession of head-table guests into the ballroom. (Mr. Pincas Shaanan, Consul of Israel in Montreal is shown at right.)

DIGNATARIES FROM CANADA, AND ISRAEL.-Head table guests included foremost dignitaries from Israel, and leaders in State of Israel Bonds, both local and national. Shown here, left to right (upper); D. Lou Harris, National Chairman, State of Israel Bonds of Canada; Michael Elitzur, North American Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem; Max Shecter, Chairman of the Board of Governors, State of Israel Bonds of Toronto, and Mrs. Shecter; Amnon Ben Yochanon, Political Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs; Harry Frank, Chairman of the Executive Committee, State of Israel Bonds of Toronto and Mrs. Frank. Shown in foreground, at Trustee dais, left to right; Ben Winbaum, Mrs. Winbaum, Ben A. Himel.

HEAD-TABLE PERSONALITIES.-This grouping of head-table guests includes, left to right (upper dais) Mrs. Nahum L. Rabinovitch, wife of the spiritual leader of Clanton Park Congregation; Mrs. Norman W. Shaul, Chairman of Jerusalem Sponsors, Women's Division, State of Israel Bonds of Toronto; Dr. Norman W. Shaul, Co-Chairman Congregational Committee; Mrs. Aron Frankel, wife of the Co-Chairman, Congregational Committee; In the foreground, Mrs. Samuel Cornblum and Samuel Cornblum, Trustee.

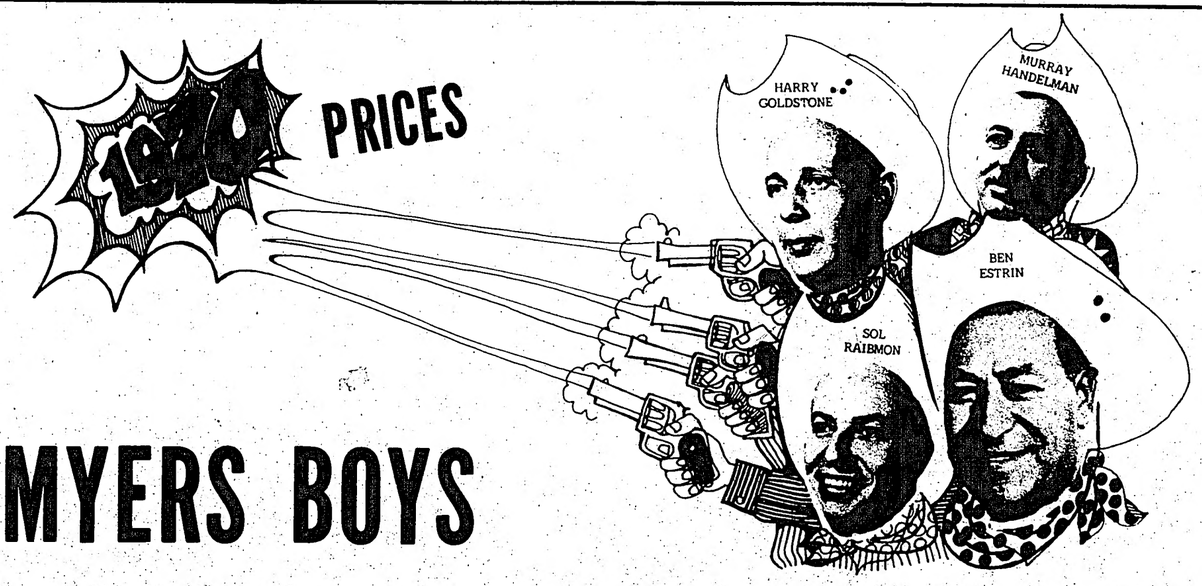
MARK A. LEVY ENROLLS AS "GOLDEN TRUSTEE".-Mark A. Levy, noted communal leader announced his enrollment as a "Golden Trustee", one of the top categories of membership in the National Honourary Societies of Israel. Shown here, left to right, are: Mrs. Mark A. Levy, Mark A. Levy, Mrs. Aba Gefen, Dr. Aba Gefen, Consul-General of Israel in Toronto; Samuel Rothberg, National Campaign Chairman for Israel Bonds in the U.S.A.; and His Excellency Abba Eban.

ALBERT LATNER PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.-Albert J. Latner, who served as Chairman of the reception for dignitaries, and is a Negev Trustee for 1970, was a program participant, introducing Mr. Samuel Rothberg, National Campaign Chairman for the U.S.A. Shown here, left to right, upper dais, are: Michael Kerem, Counsellor for Information, Embassy of Israel, Ottawa; Mrs. Albert Latner, Albert Latner, Emanuel Shimoni, Counsellor of the Embassy of Israel in Ottawa. Seated at head-table for Trustees, in the foreground, are, left to right: Joseph Godfrey and Leo Perkell.

CAPACITY AUDIENCE ACCORDS OVATION TO FOREIGN MINISTER.-The audience of more than a thousand persons rose as one to accord an ovation to His Excellency Abba Eban following his brilliant address. Shown here at extreme left (foreground) George Goldlist, Trustee, and Chairman of Industries for the Toronto Israel Bond Campaign; Mrs. Cogan, Eddie Cogan, Trustee.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.-Rabbi Dr. Nahum L. Rabinovitch, spiritual leader of Clanton Park Congregation, led the audience in prayers following the dinner. Shown here, upper, left to right; Pinhas Shaanan of the Israel Embassy in Ottawa; Rabbi Dr. Rabinovtch and Mrs. Rabinovitch. In the foreground, left to right, Miss Shoshanna Lev, and Joseph Lebovic, Trustee.

MRS. JEAN ROTENBERG ENROLLS AS TRUSTEE.-On the occasion of the historic "Anniversary Dinner", Mrs. Jean Rotenberg announced her enrollment in the elite category of Trustee, National Honourary Societies of Israel, as one of only several women in the community to reach this plateau. Mrs. Rotenberg made this impressive increase in her 1970 State of Israel Bond commitment in honour of her niece Beverly Ann Dicker, and her nieces two children, Adam Mathew and Rachel Tamara.



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TORONTO SYNAGOGUES AND ORGANIZATIONS

CONFERENCE

This Sunday the Ontario Region, United Synagogue of America, will hold its annual conference for leaders at Beth Emeth Bais Yehuda Synagogue. Topic: Worship Today.

Guest speaker will be Rabbi Jack Riemer of Dayton, Ohio, who will be welcomed by Arthur J. Siggner, president, Ontario Region. A panel discussion among local rabbis, cantors and laymen will consider various aspects of the problems of worship and current ritual practises in the synagogue.

Luncheon will be served.

RECEIVE FUNDS

The United Jewish Appeal will benefit from the Forest Valley Country Club whose members will hold a "swim-athon" this summer. Opening date is June 27th; open house, Sunday, June 14th.

GUEST SPEAKER

Chaika Grossman, wartime partisan fighter in the Bialystock Ghetto Uprising and member of Israel's Knesset, will address a public meeting on: Israel in Crisis Today, tomorrow evening at the Town House. The event is sponsored by Friends of Pioneering Israel.

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MONTREAL NOTES

TO ADDRESS MISSION GROUP

Simon Wisenthal, famed Nazi hunter, will be among Israeli officials to brief members of a Montreal Study Mission shortly during a stopover in Rome en route to the Middle East. The group is headed by Thomas O. Hecht, general chairman of the 1970 Combined Jewish Appeal and Israel Emergency Fund.

STUDENTS CONDEMN TERROR

The AZA Council of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, Laurentian Region, representing 18 chapters and 400 high school students, responded to the recent attack by Arab terrorists on an Israeli school bus filled with youngsters. Murray Shenker, 16, AZA Council president and student at Wager High, sent a telegram of condolence to Prime Minister Golda Meir.

MONTREAL

PERSONAL

Cards and palm reading at home; private confidential readings; advice on all problems; open daily including Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.; call Mrs. Hymenina at 271-3192; 6568 Chateaubriand Avenue (at the Beaubien Metro station); Montreal.

HEAD-TABLE GUESTS.-Leadership was fully represented at the head-table, representing every important segment in the Israel Bond campaign structure. Shown here, left to right, are: Nathan Arback, Co-Chairman, Toronto Congregational Committee; Mrs. Arback; Hank Greenberg, Chairman of Fraternal Organizations and B'nai and B'rith District No. 22; Mrs. Greenberg, Rabbi Dr. David Monson, spritiual leader of Beth Sholom Synagogue, who delivered the invocation: Mrs. Monson, Morris Zweig and Mrs. Morris Zweig, Honourary Chairman of the Women's Division State of Israel Bonds of Toronto.

THEY HELP DEVELOP ISRAEL WITH ISRAEL BONDS.-A special dais parallel to the head-table for program participants was reserved for Trustees of the National Honourary Societies of Israel. Shown in this segment, in the foreground are, left to right; Mrs. Albert Reichman, Albert Reichman, Sandor Hofstadter, Co-Chairman of the Congregational Committee, and Jerusalem Trustee, and Mrs. Hofstadter. Seated above, left to right, are Samuel Rothberg, His Excellency Abba Eban, His Excellency Ephraim Evron, Ambassador of Israel to Canada, and Mrs. Evron; D. Lou Harris.

DEMONSTRATION BY ARABS OUTSIDE — UNITED JEWRY INSIDE.-More than a hundred chanting, marching Arabs picketed the outside of the New Murray House during the early evening of May 19th. Inside, more than a thousand members of Toronto Jewry demonstrated their solidarity with the people of Israel, as symbolized by the great leader of Israel, Foreign Minister Abba Eban, and subscribed more than a million-and-a-half dollars in loan funds for Israel's economic strength.

TORONTO ORTHODOX LEADER HONORED BY WORLD ORGANIZATION.-Moshe Nussbaum, president of Agudat Israel of Toronto, received last week at New York's Statler-Hilton Hotel the Morenu Reb Yaacov Rosenheim Award given to outstanding Agudat Israel leaders.

Seated from left to right: Rabbi Shneur Kotler, Rabbi J.I. Ruderman, Rabbi Yaacov Kamenetsky, Rabbi Baruch Sorotzkin, all Roshey Yeshiva. Standing, recipient Nussbaum as Rabbi Moshe Sherer and two former award recipients look on.

HONOR TORONTONIAN

New York.

More than one thousand rabbinic and lay leaders of the Orthodox Jewish community from every part of the United States and Canada participated in the ceremony at the 48th anniversary dinner of Agudath Israel of America when Moshe Nussbaum, prominent Toronto Jewish leader, received the Moreinu Yaakov Rosenheim Memorial Award for distinguished service to Orthodoxy internationally. The dinner was held recently in the grand ballroom of The Statler Hilton in New York City; the award was presented on behalf of the worldwide Orthodox Jewish movement by Rabbi Moshe Sherer, executive president of the organization. A large delegation from Toronto were present.

The guest speaker, Rabbi Boruch Sorotzkin, Rosh Yeshiva of the Telshe Yeshiva of Wickliffe, Ohio, stated he was "authorized by the Roshei Yeshivot of America to convey their heartfelt recognition to Agudath Israel, whose executive president Rabbi Moshe Sherer and his coworkers have made historic advances in their unrelenting self-sacrificing efforts in representing the interests of Yeshivot before government agencies and legislative bodies."

The world renowned Torah authority, Rabbi Moshe Feinstein, chairman of the Moetzes Gedolei Hatorah (Council of Torah Sages), called upon Agudath Israel to concentrate on greater gains for Torah study for young people and adults. The dais tables of the dinner were graced with the presence of the Rosh Yeshiva of almost every major Yeshiva in the United States as well as prominent lay supporters of Torah from many communities.

Rabbi Feinstein stressed the important role of Agudath Israel of America in breaking the monopoly of deviationist Jews as the spokesmen of the Jewish people. He asked Torah loyal Jews to join forces with the Agudath Israel movement unitedly to bring a renaissance of Torah Judaism within K'lal Yisroel.

The evening closed with a brief but exciting report of the latest developments in the Holy Land from Rabbi Menachem Porush, Vice Mayor of Jerusalem and Agudath Israel member of Knesset. His enthusiastic reception reflected the concern of the entire assemblage about Israel's precarious security situation, and special T'filos were said for the safety of the Holy Land.

Besides the eminent Roshei Yeshivot, the assemblage greeted three distinguished guests from overseas: Agudist leader Rabbi Judah Meir Abramovitz, Vice Mayor of Tel Aviv; Rabbi Eli Munk of Paris, leader of Agudath Israel of France; Aba M. Dunner, general secretary of Agudath Israel of Great Britain and editor of The Jewish Tribune.

BOROUGH OF NORTH YORK

NOTICE TO OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS OF LAND

WEEDS

Under the provisions of the Weed Control Act, Province of Ontario, Public Notice is hereby given to all owners and Occupants of subdivided lands within the Borough of North York that, unless the noxious weeds or weed seeds on any such subdivided lands of the Municipality are destroyed by MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1970, the Council of Borough of North York has directed D.R. MANNING, Weed Inspector for the said Borough, to cause said noxious weeds or weed seeds to be destroyed in such manner as he may deem proper, and that the expenses incurred by the said Weed Inspector in the discharge of his duties shall be placed on the Collector's Roll of the Municipality against the respective parcels concerned and that such amounts shall be collected in the same manner as taxes under the Assessment Act.

WEEDS ON VACANT LOTS ARE NOT ONLY UNSIGHTLY, BUT ARE A PUBLIC NUISANCE, DO YOUR PART TO ERADICATE THIS NUISANCE.

Dated at WILLOWDALE
this 7th DAY OF MAY,
1970

BASIL H. HALL
Mayor

D.R. MANNING,
Weed Inspector,
Borough of North York.

The lighter side of Israel

by Ephraim Kishon

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Disaster in a casino

Make no mistake about it. The little one and I went knowing full well what to expect. "We'll lose $10 at roulette," we said to ourselves. "Ten dollars and no more!" We took precautions. As we got off the plane in the middle of the Nevada desert, there nestled safely in my pocket tickets for the plane leaving in four hours for New Orleans. Why take chances?

Las Vegas has a fabulous main street and no side streets. And all along the main street hundreds of gaudy casinos are beckoning. We entered one called Sands because it reminded us of our Negev and found ourselves in a huge hall in which thousands of madmen were rolling dice, operating gambling machines, playing cards and roulette.

Particularly fascinating are the gambling machines. With your left hand you insert a coin. With your right hand you give the lever a smart tug. Whereupon three cylinders with figures on them start spinning. If you get the same figure on all three cylinders, hundreds of coins tumble out of the machine and into your pocket. You come across lots of sad-eyed people in this town. Their right arms are disproportionately well developed.

The machines fascinated us for exactly three minutes. After all, we are no longer kids. With the five dollars left we stepped up to the roulette table and bought ten round half-dollar chips. There were no smaller-denomination chips.

"Let's play the 'sure-fire' method with which Schultheiss made $1,500 last year," I proposed. "You place always on the same color. If you win -- fine; if you lose you double the stakes. If you lose again, you again double. You double until you win. Once you've got to win, haven't you?"

It sounded so simple, almost scientific. We placed fifty cents on black. I said red, but she was stubborn. It stopped on red. As prescribed by the rules, we doubled the stakes and put a whole dollar on black. Again red. I was furious with the woman. "I told you to place on red!" I fumed. "Why on black of all colors?"

We quickly bought ten more chips from the croupier and

(cont. on page 6)

Friends of Pioneering Israel

presents

CHAIKA GROSSMAN

Member of Israel's Knesset and partisan fighter in the Bialystock Ghetto Uprising

at a Public Meeting

Saturday, May 30th, 8:30 P.M.

The Town House, 881 Eglinton Avenue West

TOPIC: ISRAEL IN CRISIS TODAY

ADMISSION FREE

ANNUAL DINNER

OF

THE ASSOCIATED HEBREW SCHOOLS

WEDNESDAY JUNE 17th, 1970
6:00 P.M.

IN THE AUDITORIUM
3630 BATHURST STREET

GUEST SPEAKER: DR. LEONARD J. FEIN, *SCHOLAR, AUTHOR, ORATOR*

NO SOLICITATIONS FOR FUNDS

FOR RESERVATIONS PHONE 781-9141

THE RUSSIAN ARMY - MUSIC AND MIGS

Globe and Mail, Monday, May 25th, 1970:

Page 1

7 Israelis Are Killed Near Canal

. . . With the Soviet Union installing surface-to-air missiles against low flying aircraft and Russian pilots flying defensive missions, the Egyptians feel confident that they can launch a major artillery bombardment without suffering excessive punishment, observers said . . .

Increased Russian activity in the Middle East has raised doubts among military officials in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of Israel's capacity to defend all its borders.

Page 15

RED ARMY SINGERS DANCERS AND MUSICIANS
MAPLE LEAF GARDENS
JUNE 4, 5, 6, 7

WE FIND IT SINGULARLY INAPPROPRIATE THAT RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ARE TO BE APPLAUDED IN TORONTO WHILE JEWS DEFENDING THEIR HOMES AND FAMILIES ARE DYING BY THEIR HANDS AND MUNITIONS IN ISRAEL.

DO NOT GLORIFY

OUR OPPRESSORS

Sponsored by a Group of Private Citizens concerned about Russian intervention in the Middle East.

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HEBREW CALENDAR
The 23rd day of Iyar 5730
Sidra: Bechukosi
Candlelighting: Toronto 8:33; Montreal 8:17

The victims accuse the

SECURITY COUNCIL

RUSSIA THE AGRESSOR

(cont. from page 1)

When the Lebanese complaint was first brought before the United Nations, we predicted the outcome: the open enemies of Israel, including such progressive countries as Syria, naturally would use the rostrum of the United Nations to point at Israel as the aggressor. The friends of Israel would remain neutral; they would place the terrorists and the attacked on the same plateau and adopt some kind of neutral resolution.

Of course, the Arab terrorist organizations, whose leader was hailed recently as a freedom fighter in Moscow and Peking, derive sustenance from such statements by the United Nations Security Council, which, according to the New York Times editorial, plainly reads "misusing the United Nations."

Is it only the United Nations organization that is being "misused" constantly and systematically by the enemies of Israel? Can it not be said that Israel's friends are as guilty of the crimes committed against the peace loving people of Israel as are their enemies? Is it not true that hypocrisy unparalleled has become the standard political equipment of the United Nations Security Council and that it is because of this almost traditional attitude of the world organization we all agree with the New York Times that the East River club has become futile and can arouse among the young generation contempt only?

PIOUS CONDOLENCES

The parents and friends of those children murdered with premeditation by the terrorists operating from Lebanon will not be impressed even by the pious condolences of sympathy to both Israel and Lebanon, from the Vatican calling upon both governments to desist from military action.

The Government of Israel has made its position clear. It demands the reestablishment of complete ceasefire on all borders in accordance with the 1967 resolution of the United Nations.

Israel had agreed to the ceasefire. It had not insisted upon unconditional surrender by its enemies — in the middle of a victorious, military march — because it hoped against hope that this time its enemies would realize, that the Jewish state will not be liquidated by force of arms.

Many among those opposing the military intervention of big powers in local wars become completely mute upon facing the open intervention of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. Many are discussing Israel's refusal to declare, prior to peace negotiations, its intentions of how far it would pull back from the newly conquered territories.

We daresay this issue should be addressed to the Soviet Union. Last week Nasser himself admitted that Soviet pilots are operating his planes against Israel. This means that Russia has established herself in Egypt, de facto if not de jure, in a position similar to that in occupied Czechoslovakia. Thus all talk about peace discussions with Arab governments are but formalities, camouflage. The situation at this moment is very clear: on the Nile Israel faces the Soviet Union, and no one else. The fact that the Soviet spokesman in Cairo bears an Egyptian surname does not change the matter in the least.

When one notes the present strategic and military position of the Jewish state, the problem becomes absolutely distinct even to an amateur and to armchair strategists:

The Soviet Union covers the back of its Arab mercenaries on the eastern front of Egypt, conducting comfortably the war from Cairo and Alexandria. According to the results and to Washington's policy, it seems that some agreement exists — and some arrangements persists — between the USSR and the USA. How far are the Reds allowed to go from their new satellite country? The question is: To what line will the Russians retreat?

Russian strategists ordered Egypt and the terrorist organizations to sign an agreement by which Lebanon — which for twenty-one years, because of its own wishes, had remained practically neutral — has been coerced into permitting the opening of a new front in its southeast. A territory has been turned over to the terrorists as a base of continuous attack against Israel in the hope that Western public opinion would not permit Israeli counterattacks against this new army. Israel is asked to abide by the Cairo agreement between the Fatah and Lebanon.

In Syria, Russian pilots are directing new attacks.

The guerilla excursions from Jordan continue.

The seacoast is being guarded by Soviet vessels in the eastern Mediterranean which the Western powers — including the United States, in their stupidity, caused by propaganda, always effective, launched by antisemites — have allowed to be turned into the Communist mare nostrum.

CANADA'S ROLE

Now that Canada has demonstrated its impartiality in the Middle East conflict and proclaims its partiality for peace, is it not high time for Ottawa to declare publicly its support for immediate reestablishment of the ceasefire lines on all fronts? Is it not high time to remind the Lebanese Government it cannot remain immune to counter-attack and to Israel's right to defend its people against military operations from Lebanese territory if it does not take the chance to liquidate the terrorist bases?

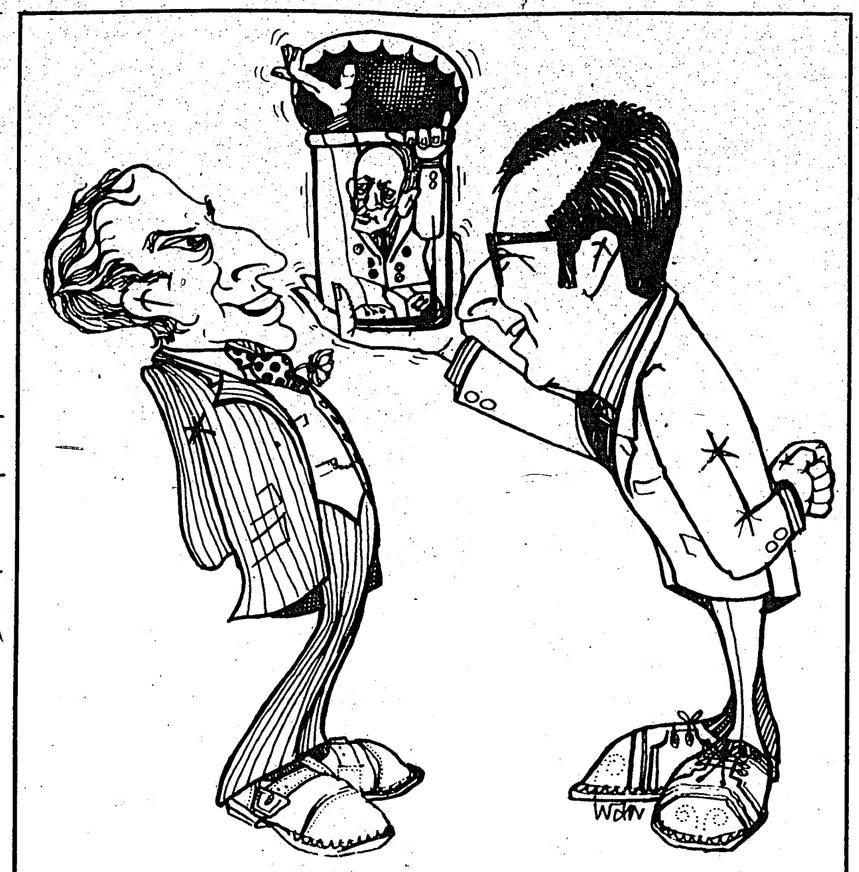
Beirut and Aman have become centers of attack against Israel. Its radio stations, like the one in Cairo, are broadcasting for and on behalf of terrorist attacks.

Those who talk hypocritically about the 1967 United Nations resolution conveniently forget that the prerequisite for armistice is ceasefire; that Israel's neighbors solemnly undertook to observe the ceasefire agreement.

The last tragic events at the Lebanese border have convinced the world that Israel cannot rely upon professions of love and sympathy.

Perhaps Israel now will decide to cease talking about peace and appealing for peace, and to gird itself more than ever for defending its right to live.

For two-thousand years it has been the destiny of the Jewish people among the nations of the world to survive without peace. Perhaps this is the destiny of Israel the State.



— Here is your present, Pierre!
— Wait . . . Don't rush, my dear Robert!

(cartoon from the May issue of Nouveau Monde, the French monthly published by the Canadian Jewish News editors)

ASK THE RABBI

a JCNS featurette

With few exceptions Christians say that the New Testament describes Pharisaic Judaism as legalistic and heartless. What is the truth?

Thanks to the pioneering efforts of Gentile scholars of the calibre of George Foot Moore and R. Travers Herford, justice has at last been done to the Pharisees so that the "exceptions" to which you allude are nowadays many more among educated Christians than you imply. Accusations of "legalism" and "heartlessness" carry no weight to those who know Jewish life from the inside. The late Rabbi Kook was fond of saying that just as there are laws of poetry there is poetry in laws.

Dr Hertz *(Prayer Book, p. 341)* quotes, with regard to the Sabbath laws for instance, from Kittel (a Christian Bible scholar): "Anyone who has had the opportunity of knowing the inner life of Jewish families that observe the law of the fathers with sincere piety and in all strictness, will have been astonished at the wealth of joyfulness, gratitude and sunshine, undreamed of by the outsider, which the law animates in the Jewish home. The whole household rejoices on the Sabbath, which they celebrate with rare satisfaction not only as the day of rest, but rather as the day of rejoicing. Jewish prayers term the Sabbath a 'joy of the soul' to him who hallows it; *he* 'enjoys the abundance of Thy goodness.' Such expressions are not mere words; they are the outcome of pure and genuine happiness and enthusiasm."

A lady I knew who had been converted to Judaism many years ago died recently. To the distress of her husband and children she was denied burial in a Jewish cemetery. Is this right?

A proselyte is considered Jewish in all things, and has all the religious rights and privileges, as well as the duties, of a Jew (except that a woman proselyte may not marry a Cohen). I don't know the circumstances of this particular case, but I surmise that the lady was converted in the Reform or Liberal synagogue, and such conversions are not recognised as valid by the Orthodox rabbinate, who maintain that such conversions are not carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *din* (Orthodox religious law). Such cases occur frequently and give rise to much distresses. This can be avoided if converts make certain that their conversion will be recognised before transferring their allegiance or membership from one synagogue or synagogal group to another.

FACING THE DILEMMA

a JCNS exclusive By DAVID KESSLER

I HAVE just returned from a tour of Israel, Ethiopia and four days in Cairo which unfortunately came to an abrupt end when the Egyptian Secret Police gave me the alternative of confinement to my hotel under surveillance or departure. The choice was not difficult to make.

While restricted to the hotel it was an odd sensation to find oneself watched at every turn, to know that a captain of the Egyptian Secret Police — a pleasant enough young man — was on guard all night outside my bedroom, and to ride to the airport in his company the next morning in a rather rickety police car—for I did not see why I should pay for a taxi if we were both bound for the same destination.

We all played it cool but from the moment the hotel receptionist announced that a colonel of the Secret Police was waiting to see me I knew that my perfectly valid visa would no longer protect me.

The lesson of the tour may be summed up in three points: (1) that militarily the Arab-Israeli conflict has reached an impasse where neither side can win and both are suffering greatly in human as well as in economic terms. (2) that the political effects of the war are being felt over an ever-widening area. (3) that there is more common ground between the two sides than either of them seem to realise.

Mutual ignorance

The nub of the matter lies in ignorance and prejudice on both sides. Israelis, unfortunately, hate to be told that they do not know something or that they may be wrong in their assumptions. The Arabs, on the other hand, fed as they have been over the years with propaganda, and isolated from the wider world by censorship (I saw no foreign papers on sale in Cairo except a few at the airport) completely misinterpret the function and ideology of the State of Israel.

Indeed, the illusions which are harboured on both sides of the Israeli-Arab frontier, even in intellectual circles, could hardly be greater. It is a measure of the failure of the propaganda of both sides that they have failed to get their ideas across to their opponents.

Thus, it is profitless to discuss the past with an Arab because the gap between the basic assumptions of both parties is too wide. On the other hand, if you can agree to draw a line and start from the situation as it is today you will find that both sides have an equal longing to find an honourable way out of the present impasse.

UN Resolution

Moreover, by their acceptance of the United Nations Resolution 242 Egypt and Jordan have implicitly acknowledged the right of Israel to sovereignty within her May, 1967, frontiers though, of course, they lay great stress on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied areas.

Thus, the dialogue comes round to the vital question of guaranteeing the security of those frontiers. Both among Arabs and Israelis I tested the notion that this might be achieved if a Palestinian State could be created bound to Israel by a strong non-aggression treaty. I was encouraged by the reaction I received on both sides despite the scepticism of some leading Israelis.

One Palestinian Arab who holds a prominent position in Cairo was so enthusiastic that he wanted me to go to Beirut to talk to his friends there but unfortunately the action of the Egyptian police in virtually expelling me from their country made this impossible.

This idea of two separate States is a modification of the Palestine Liberation Organisation plan to create a unified Palestine in which, theoretically, all the inhabitants (Jews, Christians and Moslems) will live together in peace. When it is explained that such a scheme would soon place the Jews in a position of permanent minority status, if for no other reason than because of the higher birth-rate of the Arabs, I found that the alternative of two independent States within the former Mandatory frontier met with considerable sympathy.

In Jerusalem I discovered that a similar idea was already being canvassed by a leading Christian clergyman, whose contacts extended right across the Middle East.

For the Palestinians the burning question besides withdrawal, is the question of the refugees. But it seems to be fairly widely accepted that a solution could be found if these unfortunate victims of events over which they have no control could be offered the alternative of either compensation or return. Few people believe that a large proportion would ask for return to their previous homes if they could receive generous compensation. A place for resettlement could surely be found.

Cairo street scene

Return of Sinai

In Egypt, the over-riding consideration is the return of Sinai and an opportunity to erase the humiliation of her military defeats. I was assured, however, on more than one occasion that demilitarisation of the greater part of the Peninsula would be accepted provided that Israel agreed to a token demilitarisation on her side of the frontier. Navigation for all countries through the Straits of Tiran and the Suez Canal would be assured.

This outline sketches only the barest skeleton of a plan. Obviously a great deal of work would be required to fill in the details but it is surely significant that people are thinking in this way on the other side of the frontier.

The effects of the war are felt all round the Middle East and right down the Red Sea where the so-called Eritrean Liberation Movement, which is causing a good deal of embarrassment to the Ethiopian Government, is simply an indication of the Arab ambition to control the only remaining stretch of Red Sea coast which is not in their hands. In the Sudan, too, repercussions of the conflict are felt, especially in relation to the unrest in the southern part of the country.

The only people who gain from the increasing instability in the area are clearly the Russians whose grip on Egypt, in particular, grows constantly tighter. Most observers agree that Nasser would go a long way to extricate his country from the Soviet toils if he could see a way out and find a solution which would carry his people with him. Incidentally, there is no alternative leader to Nasser in sight and his departure would result in a chaotic situation from which once again only the Russians would profit.

The Egyptian capital, like Tel Aviv, presents a very normal appearance to the visitor. It is a bit shabbier than it used to be, the shops dowdier, the streets dustier. The smartly dressed Europeans have gone but the poor, as always, are still there in vast numbers.

In the wonderful museum where the Tutenkhamen relics are displayed the dust lies thick, broken sandbags litter the floor and the glass cases have been pathetically plastered with adhesive paper as an air-raid precaution.

Russian and East European parties of tourists come and go but Western visitors for the most part elude the blandishments of the State tourist organisation. The street lights are dimmed, soldiers guard the bridges, and blast-walls outside the entrances to buildings obstruct the pavements, giving an impression of a country at war. But for the vast majority of Cairenes the change from King Farouk to President Nasser cannot have made a great deal of difference.

End to war

The only thing which could make a significant impact on the life of the Egyptians, as on that of all the people of the Middle East, would be an end to the Arab-Israeli war. It was a responsible Palestinian who said to me that he would regard the establishment of two States inside the old Mandatory frontiers as only the first step.

Soon thereafter he would hope that Israeli technical know-how would be made available throughout the Arab world. He seemed to be echoing Willy Brandt's vision, in the context of the two Germanys; "From confrontation to *modus vivendi* and thence to co-operation."

The situation in the Middle East is deteriorating and bold action is required if it is not to get completely out of hand. It requires vision, courage and imagination to set the wheels in motion and Israel and the Arabs have a responsibility which they will fail to grasp at their own risk and peril and that of the world at large.

Great Power intervention could do more harm than good and there is much to be said for the view that the parties to the conflict must themselves search for a way round the dilemma which faces them and the world.

KEEP SMILING

EASY EXPLANATION

Two immigrants were listening to a political speech on the radio. Over their glasses of tea they were discussing the issues.

"Frankly", said one, "I never really understood all this mishmash about capital and labor. Do you know what it is all about?"

"Sure," answered the other. "It works like this: Suppose you were to lend me a hundred dollars. That means I take and use your capital. But when you try to collect the money from me -- that's labor."

PASSING THE BUCK

Milly: "Mama, what I told you yesterday about my boyfriend was in strict confidence. But you had to blab it all over the neighborhood. The trouble with you is you can't keep a secret."

Mama: "What do you mean, I can't keep a secret? It's those big mouths I tell it to who can't!"

IDENTITY

For a birthday present, a star gave his mother a magnum of champagne and a large tin of imported caviar. He phoned her the following day and asked if she was pleased with her gifts.

"I'm not complaining, believe me," she said. "The ginger ale was fine, but frankly the huckleberries tasted from herring!"

COMPARISON

Mrs. Levine, her face wreathed in proud smiles, was taking her infant daughter on her first outing. On the way she encountered a neighbor who gushed over the baby.

"What a beautiful child!" she cried.

Mrs. Levine smiled. "That's nothing," she boasted. "You should see her pictures!"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PERILS OF CONFORMITY

Dear Editor:

I just have come from a panel discussion of four university students, held at the Shaarei Tefillah Synagogue and sponsored by Women's branch of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America.

It was most gratifying to hear a panel of young people concerned with and asking for meaningful existence within our Jewish community. All too often, however, these same inspired activist youngsters, so soon as they are married, settle down to the very same pedestrian life of middle class values that they formerly categorically condemned -- and then they are young no longer.

Edith Rothschild
Toronto, Ontario

All go!

The permissive society has, apparently, invaded the world of Hebrew teaching.

The English-Hebrew Conversational Guide for tourists and newcomers, which has just been published in Jerusalem, has these sentences: "I willingly accept your invitation. Please enter. Please undress. . ."

SERMON FOR THE WEEK

SWORD AND THE BOOK

But you will not hearken to Me and will not observe these commandments . . . (Leviticus 26: 14-46).

The Midrash tells us: Safra v'saifa yardu k'rukhim yahad "The book and the sword came down from Sinai bound together." The people beheld the Book, the Torah, but no one saw the sword. This is sometimes interpreted to mean that on Mount Sinai, God proclaimed the commandments and at the same time uttered the punishments for those who break them. The punishments are all set forth in Leviticus 26: 14-46. If the people will accept the mitzvot, all will be well with them. If not, "the sword" -- misery, war, and destruction -- will be visited upon them.

Another explanation is offered in the legend about King David who, it is said, would not accept the gift of a sword sent to him by a foreign ruler.

"I rely," David declared, "upon the blessing which Judah received from my ancestor, Jacob. That blessing is set forth in Genesis 49: 8-12, and in those five verses the Hebrew letter zayin does not once appear. The letter zayin is shaped like a sword; and the word zayin means 'weapon.'

"My weapon shall be justice and not the sword," said David, the King.

FROM HEAVEN ON YOUR HEAD, by Dr. S.Z. Kahana, adapted by Rabbi Morris Silverman. By arrangement with Hartmore House, Hartmore House, Hartford, Conn.

THEATER IN TORONTO

by Stephanie J. Davids

WELL PRESENTED

Sociology, the study of group interaction, fascinates me. Likewise the plight of Black Americans intrigues and concerns me. I found The Choice to be refreshing in its presentation of the cold facts and its omitting violent implications so overdone in all the arts today.

The plot typifies the Negro ghetto and what occurs within it.

A young girl becomes pregnant and has nowhere to turn. Her father will have nothing to do with her, her boyfriend will not marry her -- though he cares for her in his own way. What he wants is that she go on welfare so that they may live comfortably without either one having to work.

But the case broker is tough and cold; the jungle which is the girl's home has no outgoing roads only intertwining paths that lead to destruction.

Should she heed the advice of one and secure an abortion? Should she lose her dignity by playing up to a man who can enlarge her welfare check?

There are choices aplenty, but they are offensive to the girl. Yet she must decide.

However, the underlying sick circumstances do not exume with her. Quickly another girl takes her place and the cycle begins again.

What is the solution to the problem? Perhaps prayer, hope and keeping one's culture alive.

Though the plot is by no means original, it is made enjoyable by the agility, expressiveness and warmth of its players.

Dorothy Ashby's music and Barbara Willis' choreography account for the play's success. These highlights cover the many amateurish aspects of direction.

The Choice offers the audience food for thought as well as an evening's entertainment. It plays at Toronto Workshop Productions Theater. Should you see it? The Choice is yours.

IN HIT MUSICAL.-Troy Coman and Kathleen Lewis, in, The Choice, now being performed at the Toronto Workshop Productions Theater.

TORONTO AFTER DARK

IN HONOR OF A GENIUS

The Toronto Symphony, under the baton of Maestro Karel Ancerl and assisted by eleven guest artists, will celebrate the 200th anniversary of master composer Ludwig van Beethoven by presenting a three-week Beethoven Festival at O'Keefe Center, from June 2nd through June 20th. Guest artists are: pianists Vladimir Ashkenazy, Joseph Kalichstein, Andre Watts, Alfred Brendel; violinists Josef Suk and Lorand Fenyves; cellist Peter Schenkman and the voices of soprano Clarice Carson, mezzo-soprano Huguette Tourangeau, tenor Wilmer Neufeld and bass Thomas Paul.

A HIT

The smash hit musical, Mame, is playing at O'Keefe Center until tomorrow night with Patrice Munsel in the leading role. Supporting her are: Sandy Sprung as Vera Charles, Mame's actress-sidekick; Donna Curtis as Agnes Gooch; Stephen Gustafson as Patrick Dennis, aged 10; Robert Lunny as the grownup Patrick.

PANEL DISCUSSION

A panel discussion, Can Canadian Broadcasting Survive?, will be held June 12th at the Town Hall of The St. Lawrence Center for the Arts. Panelists include: Harry Boyle, vice chairman of the Canadian Radio and Television Commission; Laurent Picard, vice president of CBC; Murray Chercover, president of CTV. Stanley Burke will be the chairman.

DYNAMIC PERSONALITY.-Patrice Munsel, who stars as Mame, playing at Toronto's O'Keefe Center till tomorrow night.

the lively arts

THEATRE MUSIC FILM

by D. COHN

* Forty-Two Six, a feature film on the life of David Ben Gurion, made by Covenant Communications Corporation of Geneva, will be shown in the fall in a number of capital cities to mark the Israeli statesman's 84th birthday.

Produced by Melville Mark, the film, in widescreen Eastman color, runs for nearly two hours. A first edition of 50,000 copies of a book based on it has been commissioned by American book publishers; music and recording rights also have been commissioned.

Ben Gurion will be invited to attend the New York premiere.

* The following have received recently the Israel Prizes, the state's most distinguished award in the arts and sciences, from President Shazar: Abba Kovner, poet and Warsaw Ghetto fighter, Hebrew literature; Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef of Tel Aviv, Torah literature; Prof. Andre de Vries, rector of Tel Aviv University, medicine; Don Patinkin, Hebrew University economist, social sciences; Yosef Tal, modernist composer, arts.

Prime Minister Golda Meir attended the ceremony.

* Israeli cinemas will face an unprecedented crisis if the country's television service shows feature films, according to the Cinema Owners' Association.

Movie houses were reported to be almost empty last Wednesday when the TV service showed a British film. The Association sent a telegram to Yigal Allon, Minister of Education and Culture, saying that cinemas would have to close down if feature films continued to be shown on TV.

* The Isaac Wolfson Garden was inaugurated recently in the Valley of Hinnom (the Biblical Gehinnon, south of Mount Zion) as part of Jerusalem's National Park, to the swirl of bagpipes by Arab citizens.

The park, which will surround the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem, is planned as part of the "green belt" for the city.

* Israel at one time was mainly a refuge for Turkey's poor Jewish citizens. But this is no longer so. Now for the first time a Turkish Jewish artist has settled in the Jewish state: Margaret Mayim who has emigrated with her two sons. She brought her paintings; her first exhibition, the first by a Turkish Jewish artist, has been highly praised.

Admirers of her portraiture, shown at Beit Sokolov in Tel Aviv, considered it to be exceptional.

Mrs. Mayim comes from a well known family of painters. Her works have been shown at several exhibitions, including international displays in Turkey alongside paintings by artists from France, Italy and Greece.

She also was chosen to represent Turkey at the international exhibition at Cologne, Germany. Her colorful selection of paintings found a ready market in Israel. Her copper toolings of faces, a technique taken from old Byzantine icons, was a novelty in a country where modernism is the order of the day.

A number of Israelis have ordered their portraits in copper bas-relief.

* Poetess Nelly Sachs, joint winner with S. Y. Agnon of the 1966 Nobel Prize for Literature, who died two weeks ago in Stockholm at the age of 78, frequently was called the poet of the holocaust. In Berlin, where she was born, Nelly Sachs was, in her youth, interested in music and dancing before she slowly developed her talent in writing. Some early poems were followed in 1921 by a volume of stories and legends which she dedicated to the Swedish novelist, Selma Lagerlof. A correspondence between the two writers which resulted from this dedication helped eventually in saving Miss Sachs' life.

Her flight from Germany in 1940, together with her mother -- the only other member of her family to escape the ovens, was due to Selma Lagerlof's intervention with the Swedish Royal House who secured the two visas. Sad to relate, Miss Lagerlof died a few months before the two refugees reached Stockholm. Because her mother, in poor health, needed great care, the poetess had many sleepless nights and it was during those hours she wrote many of the verses which later established her reputation.

* A recent memoir of the civil war in Russia, published in the Russian Yiddish language periodical, Soviet-ish Heimland, appears to be from the pen of Mark Solomonovich Zhitnitsky, a Jewish artist whose home is in Minsk and whose life has been dogged by tragedy. His experience have strongly influenced his art.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

by Dr. Arnold Ages

ARMING THE ARABS

ARMS FOR THE THIRD WORLD. By Wynfred Joshua and Stephen Gibert. The Johns Hopkins Press. 169 pp.

The subtitle of this scholarly research document is Soviet Military Aid Policy. It is a chilling account of how Russia has become within the last few years the second largest arms merchant in the world.

By third world, the authors mean those countries which allegedly have adopted a policy of "neutrality" in the cold war struggle. In actual fact, the third world is really "neutral" on the Communist side.

Joshua and Gibert have divided their survey into four areas: the Middle East; Sub-Saharan Africa; Southeast Asia; Latin America.

Joshua and Gibert point out that up to 1968, the Soviet Union poured over $3 billion into the Arab states, a figure far higher than the total Russian military support for all other countries.

The Russian penetration of the Mediterranean, an age-old Czarist dream, has been achieved only in this past decade. Through the use of arms, the Russians not only have thwarted Western hegemony in the Middle East but have secured warm water ports in a strategic area of the world.

An important fact brought out by the authors of ARMS FOR THE THIRD WORLD is that, although Egypt has been the major recipient of Soviet largesse in weaponry, virtually every other state in the Middle East (Israel, of course, excepted) also has been on the receiving end of Soviet weapons.

People seeking some general rule which guides Russian military policy in the Middle East will be disappointed. The only criterion which is observed is self-interest -- if it benefits the Soviet Union.

Thus one cannot be startled by the fact that Russia supplies arms both to the "progressive" states like Algeria and Egypt as well as to the feudal ones like Yemen. The fact, moreover, that Nasser has been strict in controling his local Communists (he jailed many of them in the sixties) seems not to have deterred Russian support.

The only restraint apparently imposed on the principle of arms shipment (at least until 1970) was that such deals should not cause any kind of direct American-Russian confrontation.

Joshua and Gibert hold the Russians largely responsible for the tensions which preceded the Six Day War. "Through its vast military aid, substantial economic assistance and consistent support for the militant Arab states against Israel and against the Western powers," they charge, "the Soviet Union has kept tensions in the Middle East at a high level."

"Moscow's policy nurtured in particular Cairo's expansionist ambitions and eventually encouraged Nasser to embark on his collision course with Israel in the summer of 1967."

Since the June war the Russians not only have replaced Egyptian losses but have supplied them with more and better weapons.

POPULAR SINGER BACK.-Kaye Ballard, who appears through tomorrow night in the Imperial Room of Toronto's Royal York Hotel.

2nd GRIPPING WEEK

FOR WHAT PAULINE KAEL LIKES TO CALL A "MOVIE MOVIE", MY NOMINATION THIS WEEK IS SIDNEY J. FURIE'S 'THE LAWYER'"

—ARTHUR KNIGHT, SATURDAY REVIEW.

THE FOLLOWING REVIEW IS REPRINTED IN ITS ENTIRETY FROM LIFE MAGAZINE OF FEBRUARY 27, 1970's ISSUE.

LIFE MOVIE REVIEW

Sidney J. Furie has taken a very familiar screen situation (a young lawyer defending an apparently indefensible client in a seemingly hopeless trial) and made it seem fresher and more entertaining than one would have thought possible. The Lawyer appears to have been suggested, at least, by the Sam Sheppard murder trial in Cleveland in 1954. But Furie has relocated it out West and filled the screen with all sorts of unfamiliar faces who gradually reveal themselves to be both more eccentric and more human than the gang hanging around your typical movie courthouse. He also has a very nice feel for the atmosphere of a city that is neither large nor small and for the way it shapes character. The title character is smashingly played by a newcomer named Barry Newman. Sharp-talking, sharp-dressing, ambitious and irreverent, he's an irritant to the locals, but to us a very engaging cat. As his wife, Diana Muldaur again demonstrates—as she did in *Number One*—that she has a natural charm as well as natural beauty. As for Furie, he is back to the good form of *The Leather Boys* and *The Ipcress File*, demonstrating again that pungent sense of place, face and pace that distinguished those early efforts. *The Lawyer* is a very sturdy entertainment.

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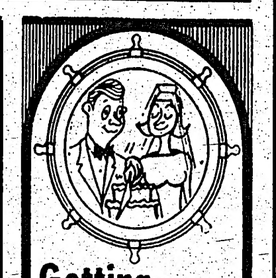
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TORONTO OBITUARIES

BESEN, BELLA. - On May 19th, late of Spring Valley, New York.

BERGWERK, HERMAN. - On May 22nd, late of 535 Sheppard Ave. W.

BORKOFSKY, ESTHER. - On May 21st, late of 23 Major St.

DOBKIN, BESSIE. - On May 24th, late of 9 Charleswood Dr.

GEIST, MARY. - On May 21st, late of 4100 Bathurst St.

GOLDEN, MAX. - On May 23rd, late of 531 Finch Ave.

HYAMS, LEWIS. - On May 24th, late of 4 Mascot Place.

KRIEGEL, SUZANNE. - On May 20th, late of 355 St. Clair Ave. W.

MARCUS, JOSEPH. - On May 23rd, late of 22 Borden St.

MIRANSKY, LEAH. - On May 25th, late of 3 Bolingbroke Rd.

RAKOFF, SAMUEL. - On May 25th, late of 190 Woolner Ave.

ROSENTHALL, ESTHER. - On May 23rd, late of 299 Ossington Ave.

SIDNEY, PHILIP. - On May 20th, late of 2770 Jane St.

SZERESZEWSKI, CHASIA. On May 25th, late of 87 Westwood Lane.

TAYLOR, EVA. - On May 19th, late of Orillia, Ont.

WAGMAN, ISAAC. - On May 21st, late of 263A Vaughan Rd.

ZIFKIN, ROSE. - On May 23rd, late of 538 Coldstream.

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MONTREAL OBITUARIES

COOPER, FRANK. - On May 16th, late of 5599 McDonald Avenue, Montreal.

COOPER, JOSEPH. - On May 19th, late of 250 Clarke Avenue, Westmount.

DUBROFSKY, ELEANOR SUSAN (NEE JACOBS). - On May 17th, late of 4957 Borden Avenue.

FORTUS, BECKY. - On May 18th, late of 5945 Clanranald Avenue.

GOLDENBERG, ANNIE. - On May 16th, late of Montreal.

KAYSER, MOE. - On May 13th, at Montclair, New Jersey.

MATLIN, BEN. - On May 20th, late of Montreal.

MILLER, SAMUEL D. - On May 22nd, late of Montreal.

PRESS, ISADORE. - On May 18th, late of 6607 Trans Island Avenue.

ROTHSCHILD, MAX WILHEIM. - On May 11th at Paris, France, late of Montreal.

RUBIN, JENNIE. - On May 19th, late of Montreal.

SITCOFF, BELLA (DRUGMAN). - On May 20th, late of 3895 Linton.

WAXMAN, LOUIS. - On May 15th at Los Angeles, California.

YELLIN, SOL. - On May 18th at Los Angeles, California.

SHAAREI TEFILLAH CONGREGATION

The unveiling of a monument to the memory of the late **SOLLY RUBENSTEIN** will take place on Sunday, May 31, at 10:30 a.m., at Bathurst Lawn Cemetery, Shaarei Tefillah section.

As the congregation was an integral part of the late Solly Rubenstein's life, members and friends are requested to pay tribute by attending.

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4 bedrooms; for month of August; suit young families; children welcome; call 366-5431 Miss Brunswick.

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Furnished room in private home; suitable for gentleman; call evenings 7 - 10 p.m., all day Saturday and Sunday - RU 1-3391.

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B'nai Israel Beth David Synagogue choir requires male and female professional singers; must be able to read music; call 633-5500.

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experienced, mature lady; apply in person at Finchurst Variety Store, 4909 Bathurst St.

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PRINCIPAL WANTED
Congregation Habonim Religious School. Sundays only; call Mrs. Erdos 787-0527, or Mrs. Schatzky 225-2489.

Baal Koreh, orthodox synagogue in Glencairn-Bathurst area; reply box number 3525, The Canadian Jewish News, 3433 Bathurst Street, Toronto 19, Ont.

PEMBROOKE ONTARIO
Hebrew teacher wanted capable of conducting services; apartment supplied; phone collect Mr. Newton Prager - 732-4777 after 6:00 p.m., or write 499 Catherine St., Pembroke, Ont.

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WILL PARTICIPATE AT ASSOCIATED DINNER.-The following will be present at the annual dinner of Toronto's Associated Hebrew Schools, Wednesday evening, June 17th: (left to right) Dr. Leonard J. Fein, scholar, author and lecturer, who will be guest pseaker; Samuel Shainhouse, chairman, executive committee; Nathan Silver, chairman, budget committee, and deputy president, FZOC; Louis L. Lockshin, vice president of Associated, chairman of the building committee.

Joseph Levine, president of Associated Hebrew schools, will deliver the presidential address which will carry plans for the new school on Finch Avenue, construction of which will begin this summer.

A musical program will be presented by Cantor Tibor Kelen of B'nai Israel Beth David Congregation.

Greetings will be extended on behalf of the United Jewish Welfare Funds and the Board of Jewish Education.

Harold, Dessen, C.A., is chairman of the affair which will honor Dr. Levi Jacober, principal of the Hebrew Department of Associated Day School, upon the occasion of his retirement forty-five years of service.

Kishon

The lighter side of Israel

by Ephraim Kishon
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Disaster in a casino

(cont. from page 3)

placed four dollars, this time on red. Black came out. "Idiot," the little one fretted, "you can't change the color, it's against the rules!" We bought chips for ten dollars and placed again on the legal black. Red came out. I'll give Schultheiss a piece of my mind when I see him next! We put sixteen dollars on black. Again -- yes. I broke out in a cold sweat. What's going on here? The little one too was deathly pale and looked at me with barely disguised terror mixed with burning hatred. It's a fraud, they are all crooks here. This croupier with the stony look is certainly some sort of gangster. Criminal types, all of them. This is America, decadence, opium for the masses. I bought chips for thirty-two dollars and tossed them on black.

The croupier twirled the wheel and suddenly I felt with a certainity beyond the shadow of a doubt that this time it would be red! It is hard to explain this feeling; it was as if someone inside me had pulled aside a veil covering the future. I quickly moved our chips to red. "No!" the wife shrilled and pushed them back to black. A mute, desperate struggle ensued. I'm stronger. I freed myself from her stranglehold and again pushed our money to the red square. "Sorry, too late to move," the croupier announced and moved the chips back to black.

Black came out. We got sixty-four dollars! A superb game! It's not only pleasant and relaxing, but also most rewarding for those who know how to plot the quirks of fate. We flashed a friendly smile at the nice croupier and reckoned how much we had won. A whole dollar we had won. Yet, we now had sixty-four one-dollar chips, hadn't we?

"This doubling business is too slow for me," the wife announced. "I'm going to play numbers. . ."

There are thirty-six numbers on the wheel. If your number comes out you win thirty-six fold! On the wall a small plaque informed interested parties that in 1959 a cowboy had got out of Las Vegas with $650,000 after breaking the bank. Who knows? The wife put one dollar on 25. An irrational fury seized me: why on 25 of all numbers?

"Don't be silly," I whispered to her, "place on 19! On my responsibility!"

She looked at me with now unconcealed hatred: "Why did I have to bring you along?" she asked. "You are spoiling everything!"

She had all the chips. I left her to her fate. We'll see if she's really that smart. As for myself, I'll go my way. I bought chips for five dollars and put all on the obvious 19. The tension was terrific. With bated breath we followed the rolling ball. 25 came out. To this day I don't understand how it happened. The woman raked in thirty-six dollars. Never since earliest childhood have I felt so humiliated. A mound of chips was rising in front of her, while I, like a stupid kid, had lost everything. I hated her.

I got up and walked away, deeply offended. I still claim that 19 had been the right number and that 25 had come out by sheer chance! Fuming, I stopped at one of the baccarat tables. I took out twenty dollars and placed it on one of the squares. I swear, I haven't the faintest idea how this card game is played or where I took the courage to risk such a sum. The banker dealt me three cards and dealt another three to himself. We turned the cards face up and looked at each other. I was certain that I had lost everything. Indeed, he took all my money.

Idiot!

Returning to the roulette table, I found the little one almost fainting with excitement, a mountain of chips neatly arranged in three rows rising before her. I literally reeled with the surprise of it. Now we'll be able to stay three weeks in New Orleans! What a wonderful wife I have, how she masters destiny! Her cheeks are flushed, her amazingly skillful fingers are stroking the loot. May she live to be 120. . .

"Pitzile," I called her fondly, "how did you make this fortune?"

"Aw, leave me alone," she answered hoarsely, "I just bought fifty bucks' worth. . ." I threw a withering glance at the monster. I knew she was going to lose everything. So help me, I knew it. Her eyes are dull and expressionless. She hardly looks human any more. She's frittering away our country's scarce foreign currency at three dollars a go. Obviously, she's out of her mind. I'll settle for a week in New Orleans! Who is betting on 5? And on 3? Ridiculous numbers. May God show mercy for this errant soul. . .

The chips in front of the little one are dwindling. By my conservative guess, she's jettisoning two dollars per minute. I look at my watch: another hour and a half to flight time. What are two days in New Orleans, that gay city? The little one has completely lost control over herself. She bets a dollar on odd, a dollar on 25 (she hasn't learned from her mistakes!), a dollar on red and on the line between 3 and 5, and on even.

Something has to be done! I can't just stand by idly when every minute costs me seven Israeli pounds at the official exchange rate. "Putzi," I whisper to her, "come on, let's do some shopping!"

"Leave me alone!"

"A bag! We'll buy you a bag. . ."

My calculation is quite simple. The store is five minutes away, ten minutes to go there and back. The net profit is therefore twenty dollars, less the cost of the bag. A bargain! But the little one does not swallow the bait. She again buys a mountain of chips from the bank.

I bring her a very hot glass of tea. One minute gained. Two dollars, less the price of the tea. "Let's go," I whisper. "The gambling machines are a dream!" That is, a minute there costs only one dollar. No sale. She bets on 8, 9, 10, red, first dozen zero, the 35-line and 1. The croupier spins the wheel. The winning number is 23, black, second dozen. Help! If at least the 19 would win, on which I keep betting ten dollars from time to time. She is driving me crazy.

At long last, Lady Luck smiles on us. A tall, lean man starts shouting that she, the little one, keeps placing her bets where he places his, and thereby chases his luck away. The wife screams that quite on the contrary, he was chasing her luck away by always placing on the same squares just before she places her bets. A splendid row. The game stops for twelve whole minutes: twenty-four dollars. I take an active hand in the conflict. After all, my wife is involved. I step up to one of the armed ushers and pointedly ask him to remove the strident female from the hall. Unfortunately, he does not oblige. A pity. It would have given us three wonderful days in New Orleans.

The woman places on odd, 18, black, 25, 2, the 35-line (terrible!(, third dozen, second dozen, 00, 20, 6, 7, 9, 18. Also red. First dozen. And 8.

Panic-stricken I run to public phone booth and ring information. "Please call Mrs. Kitchen," I say. "She's playing at the second table. It's urgent!"

"What's the matier, sir?"
"A funeral. . ."

The little one comes running. Even so, four dollars have passed.

"Hello?"

"Mrs. Kitchen," I say in slow but fluent English, "the management would like to draw your attention to the house rule according to which a guest may not sit at the tables for more than two hours and ten minutes. Since you, ma'am have already been. . ."

"Idiot!"

My Hungarian accent, damn it. She's already running back. All the same, I have gained nine precious minutes, a whole day in New Orleans.

A quick glance at the watch. The flight is near, the Lord be praised. I drag our luggage into the hall and signal to the woman. I grab the purse out of her hands and count the money in it. There is nothing to count. "Good Lord," I groan, "we lost $130!"

The imagination boggles at such recklessness. One hundred and thirty dollars have slipped through her fingers as if they had never been there. For whom? For what? Just like that. I also lost about $200, if I'm not mistaken. . .

At the airport they tell us that the plane is half an hour late. We do not understand the reason for the delay. But we soon find out. Lined up in the passengers' lounge are about twenty gambling machines glittering in a variety of colors. You only have to insert a coin and pull the lever. May my right hand forget its cunning if I forget thee, O Las Vegas!

TORONTO'S GREAT EVENT

Toronto Jewry will long remember the night of May 19th, 1970, as a high-point in the history of its identification with and support for the State of Israel. The Dinner in honor of Abba Eban, Foreign Minister of Israel, sponsored by the National Honorary Societies of Israel, State of Israel Bonds, not only set a new record in attendance with more than a thousand guests, but much more significant, surpassed anything ever achieved before in the sale of Israel Bonds, through the impetus of ONE specific event. The total in cash, collected and transmitted to Israel, prior to and at the dinner, has already reached an unprecedented $1,600,000.

"The total in Israel Bonds resulting from the Dinner on May 19th has surpassed the quota set for Toronto by Finance Minister Sapir by more than $100,000", stated Mrs. Samuel J. Zacks, chairman of the Women's Division, who served as the Chairman of the Dinner. This was also a precedent for the North American continent, for a woman leader to serve in this capacity at a top-level event for an Israeli cabinet minister.

"Mr. Eban appealed to us to stand with Israel now, when our economic support is so crucial to her ability to withstand the political and military pressures," Mrs. Zacks affirmed. "Toronto Jewry has demonstrated its solidarity with Israel by the response to this emergency appeal. Mr. Eban indicated very plainly that he sees a long difficult road ahead before a just and lasting peace in the Middle East will be achieved. Until that day, we must never for a moment relax our vigilance to see to it that Israel remains strong economically. This means that Toronto must this year provide Israel with SIX MILLION DOLLARS in Israel Bonds. This is an unprecedented goal for our community, but now, with $2,600,000 in cash already subscribed since the beginning of the year, it is obvious that we can and WE WILL reach the target Israel has said she needs from Toronto."

The audience of more than 1,000 persons represented a cross-section of the entire Jewish community of Toronto at the highest leadership levels. In addition, it was the social highlight of the season.

In his message of greeting, Mr. D. Lou Harris, National Chairman for State of Israel Bonds of Canada, recalled the significance of the anniversary being commemorated that evening, twenty years after the inception of the Israel Bond program. "This has already provided the State of Israel with more than a billion and a half dollars in loan funds for her development. We in Canada, can justly be proud of the fact that we have provided $90 million of this total from world Jewry," Mr. Harris stated.

Mr. Albert Latner, past chairman of the National Honorary Societies of Israel, served as Reception Chairman, prior to the Dinner, for dignitaries and head-table guests. He also introduced Mr. Samuel Rothberg, National Campaign Chairman of Israel Bonds for the U.S.A. who was a program participant.

Pictures pages 2 and 3.

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TORONTO WOMEN'S NEWS

GENERAL MEET

* Recently the National Council of Jewish Women, Toronto section, held its general meeting. The program featured Allen Spragget, Toronto columnist and authority on the supernatural. Purpose of the meeting was: Project Child.

* Yesterday Council held an Israeli Donor Tea at the home of Mrs. B. Betel.

DONOR DINNER

In honor of members of Pioneer Women for their outstanding efforts on behalf of Israel, the Toronto Council of the organization will tender its annual Tribute to Pioneer Women Donor Dinner this Monday, June 1st, at Beth Tzedec. A musical revue will be presented by the Beth Tzedec Mens' Club honoring Israel 22nd anniversary. Guest speaker will be Ruth Wolfish, national president, Pioneer Women of Canada. Mrs. Kenneth Gottlieb is convenor.

INSTALLATION

Shaarei Tefillah Sisterhood will hold its annual closing dinner and installation of officers this Wednesday evening, June 3rd. Convenors are Mesdames Mollie Halberstadt and Bess Millstone.

VISITOR.-Aharon Cohen of Jerusalem, head of the World Young Mizrachi, who is in Canada this weekend. A member of the World Executive of the Mizrachi Movement, Cohen will address Bnei Akiva youth in Montreal tomorrow and Wednesday evenings, and in Toronto this coming Monday and Tuesday evenings.

TOOK PART IN ORDINATION CEREMONY.-The following participated in the first ordination ceremony of Ner Israel Yeshiva College of Toronto, last Sunday afternoon: (upper photo) Rabbi Yaakov S. Weinberg, dean of the Yeshiva, looking on as S. Hofstedter, past president, congratulates one of the newly ordained rabbis; (lower photo) A. Bleeman, first vice president, delivering the opening remarks.

More than 500 people witnessed the exercises. Addressing the guests were: Rabbi G. Felder, who welcomed the graduates on behalf of R.C.A.; Harav Hagaon Yaakov I. Ruderman, Rosh HaYeshiva of Ner Israel Rabbinical College of Baltimore, who was guest speaker; Harav Y.S. Weinberg, Rosh HaYeshiva of Toronto's Ner Israel, who delivered the charge to the graduates; S. Hofstedter; Rabbi Z. Wolkenstein, who spoke on behalf of his fellow graduates; N. Sokol, who closed the ceremony. Rabbi Nota Schiller was master of ceremonies.

DESIGNS FREEDOM STICKERS.-Artist Evelyn Singer of Tel Aviv, daughter of Toronto philanthropist Dr. Julius Kuhl, designed these mail stickers calling for Freedom for Russian Jewry. The stickers, which are widely used in Israel, show a Jewish mother and her child with the Kremlin in the background.

HUMAN RELATIONS

MOMMA'S BOY

DR. ROSE N. FRANZBLAU

QUESTION:

I am 19, engaged for six months to a young man, 23. I attend college. My fiance left college in his second year and is doing nicely in business. We both have the same interests and enjoy each other's company.

My problem is the nagging fear that he is a "momma's boy." He is an only child and his mother is very domineering. She constantly interferes in her son's personal affairs. Her husband is a quiet, docile man.

Recently, I discovered that whatever my fiance and I discuss, be it personal or general discussion, he relates it in detail to his mother. He values her opinion to the degree that he consults her as to dress, personal conduct, etc. He quotes her, uses her manner of speech, and hardly refers to his father.

His mother comments on my clothes and advises me not to spend extravagantly (I wear expensive clothes but I am not a spendthrift). She is a stingy, meddlesome woman.

I have discussed my feelings with my fiance and he assures me he is not a "momma's boy." My parents feel he is tied to her apron strings. I am worried and insecure about our future.

ANSWER:

The inability of a young man to give up his mother occurs usually because the relationship between the parents is not too satisfying or fulfilled.

The mother often uses the boy to show the husband how inadequate he is as a husband and a father.

The youngster who gets this kind of treatment from the mother, which he doesn't have to fight for, feels less guilty, at first, about displacing his father as the important male in his mother's life. But later on, it makes him feel disloyal to her to want another woman in his life.

The girl he finds to relate to is very often a younger version of the mother. In their communications, she becomes a confidante to whom he reports everything, just as he once did, and perhaps still does, to his mother. Since he treats her as he does his mother, he cannot understand why she is jealous of his parent.

Perhaps what is beginning to nag you is a feeling that you are not quite ready to enter into the lasting relationship of marriage, at this time. Before you became engaged you must have observed the relationship he has with his mother. He didn't become a "momma's boy" overnight.

Perhaps now that you are growing and maturing, you are finding that he is not keeping pace with your intellectual development, and that you have fewer interests in common. Although you once enjoyed each other's company, it isn't much fun to be together, particularly if much of his talk centers around the conversations he had with his mother.

There is also a possibility that he reports back to his mother all of the critical remarks you make about her, such as, that she is stingy, meddlesome and a domineering woman. In so doing, he is really pitting you against each other. The fight that ensues, which could break up the relationship, can then be blamed either on you or on his mother.

What is happening in reality justifies some of the self-questioning you are going through. However, you may have become engaged too soon, because you felt insecure. In that case, some counseling might help you to ventilate some of your fears about yourself, as well as your conflicting feelings about love and marriage.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

by Ruthie

How o-o-old are you,
How o-o-old are you?

We are all familiar with this sing-song ditty. There isn't a birthday party without this inevitable refrain. The young recipient of all the attention stares in wide-eyed ecstasy, happy to proclaim another year.

Why can't we retain some of the freshness and directness of the young? As we grow older, we tend to deviate in many wasy, especially where age is concerned.

When in our teens, we can barely wait to begin a new decade. Why? What's the hurry? According to our children, they wish they were old enough to be finished with school and forever done with "homework". Don't think the thought is original. We were like that too.

I remember always having complained whenever I had to study for an exam. Mama would sigh,

"You don't know how happy you are. If I only had your worries!"

"Oh, yeah?" came the answer. "You don't have to study!"

You know what? I find myself saying the same thing to my children.

Now that we're grown, we wish we were younger. I, for one, can think of a million wasted minutes which could have been put to good use.

When I was twenty, I thought that fifty was a thousand years away. It was old! Now that I'm crowding. . .Now that the middle years are almost on the horizon, I feel that seventy is quite young and shouldn't be rolling down with such impetus.

Why can't we look our age straight in the face and say, "Now, you old so-and-so, you've slyly crept up on me. So what!"

Why do we hedge if anyone asks us how old we are? We get into a huff and consider it rude and brazen for one to ask so personal a question. In fact, it's an unwritten breach of etiquette. Still, there isn't a female who won't go to any extreme to find out another's age.

"That battle-axe," she says, "must be at least sixty-five. She touches up her hair every other day, her chin droops, her arms are flabby, her shade of rouge is too high, her teeth are phony, she wobbles on her heels. Who is she kidding?"

One gal I know definitely will not reveal her age. When I married, she was twenty-nine-and-a-half. Meet her now, almost two decades later, and she'll tell you she's thirty-one-and-a-half. She can pass for fifty-five any day.

Another girl friend was twenty-two when her firstborn arrived. Now, seventeen years later, she's thirty-two.

Why do we deny ourselves the pleasure of maturing? Isn't it simpler to gracefully admit one's age and hear someone say, "My, you look so much younger", than feel that no one believes you?

My mother-in-law is smart. She says,

"Don't tell, and don't deny."

How old am I? Well, as a woman, it's my prerogative not to answer.

(Copyright North American Press, 1970)

SHELTER CIRCUMCISION

Haifa, (JCNS). - Heavy artillery shelling by Iraqi troops stationed in Jordan of Kibbutz Neva Eitan, in the Bet Shean Valley, did not prevent a Brit Mila ceremony from taking place there recently.

Many members of neighboring kibbutzim and guests had come to kibbutz Neva Eitan to attend the circumcision of Yanon Yagolnitzer but a few minutes before the ceremony Iraqi guns opened up a heavy barrage on the kibbutz. Shells began to fall everywhere and the guests had to hurry to the shelters, together with the baby, for protection.

The mohel, himself a member of Kibbutz Sde Eliahu, was undeterred. He firmly declared that the ceremony would proceed in the shelter.

GUEST OF HONOR.-Mrs. Joseph Tanenbaum, who was guest of honor at a wine and cheese party last Tuesday evening, tendered by Beth Tzedec Sisterhood, marking the culmination of the 1970 Residence Hall-Torah Fund effort of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. She will receive a certificate of appreciation on behalf of the Seminary by Rabbi Simon Greenberg, vice chancellor. Committee: Mrs. Earl Glick, vice president in charge; Mrs. Reuben Cappe, Mrs. Harold Shully, cochairmen, general campaign; Mrs. Edsel Benstein, advisor; Mesdames Joseph Cutler, Joseph Jolley, David Kates, Hart Levin, Morris Mandel.

Recipe for the week

MUSHROOM SOUP

4 cups rich beef broth
1 cup thinly sliced mushrooms
4 to 6 teaspoons dry sherry

Combine the broth and mushrooms in a saucepan and bring to a boil. Simmer one minute.

Ladle the soup into hot cups and add one teaspoon of sherry to each cup.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

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KEY FIGURES AT INSTALLATION.-Abel D. Selick (left), who will be installed president of the Men's District Grand Lodge No. 22, B'nai B'rith, at the seventh annual convention to be held from coming Sunday through Wednesday in the Catskills. Mrs. David Slopack (right) will become president of B.B. Women's District Grand Lodge No. 22.

The first annual Lester B. Pearson International Award for peace through the United Nations will be presented to the Hon. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Prize Winner and Under-Secretary to the United Nations.

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES.-Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (left), seen with Gen. Yigael Yadin, archaeologist and professor at Jerusalem's Hebrew University and one time Chief of Staff of Israel's Defense Forces. Gen. Yadin will lecture this Sunday evening at the annual dinner of the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University, Montreal Chapter, at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Topic: Finds from the Bar Kochba Period in the Judean Desert Caves.

TORONTO BOND LEADERS INVITED TO JERUSALEM

Official invitations to the International Anniversary Conference of Israel Bonds which will be held in Israel during the period from August 13th through August 23rd were dispatched last week from Jerusalem by Finance Minister Pinchas Sapir to a select group of leading Jews in the United States, Canada and other countries of the free world.

The Israel Conference, meeting on the 20th anniversary of the first Jerusalem Conference of 1950 which gave birth to the Israel Bond campaign, will review the economic achievements of the past two decades, study at first hand the country's economic problems at a time of mounting critical defense needs, and discuss in depth the nature of Israel's short and long term economic prospects and opportunities.

An outstanding feature of the Conference will be the active participation of Prime Minister Golda Meir and former Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion who were the chief movers in the planning and creation of the Israel Bond Organization as the most important source of outside financial aid for Israel's economic development.

In addition, the delegates will also meet with President Zalman Shazar, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon, Finance Minister Sapir, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and other members of the Cabinet and experts on the country's economic, military, political and cultural problems.

On-the-spot visits to strategic areas, new development projects and sites of historical and religious importance will be included in the Anniversary Conference itinerary.

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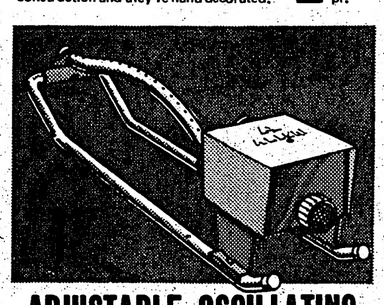

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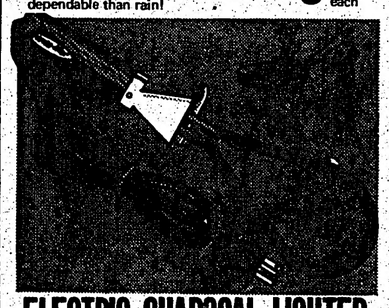

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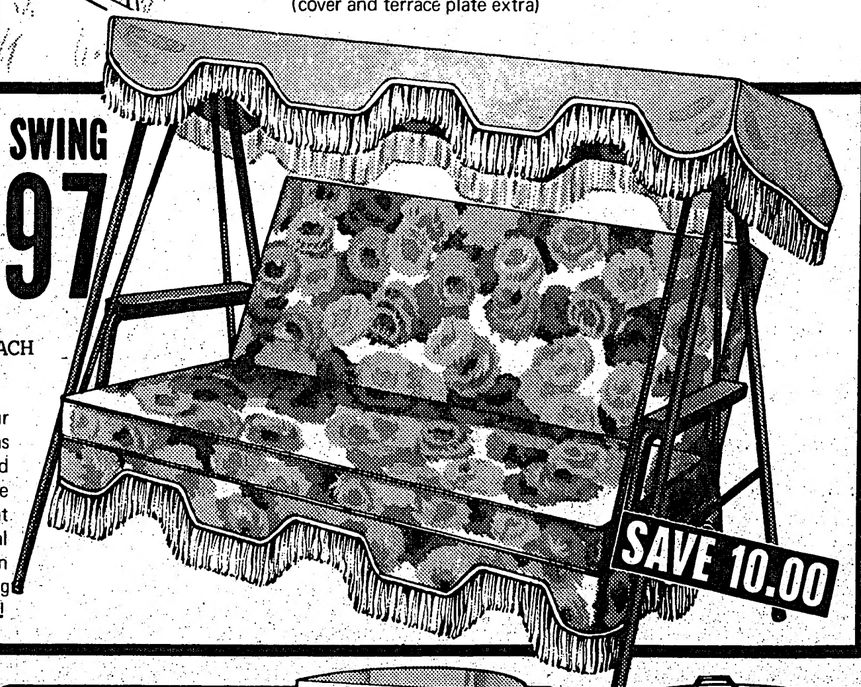

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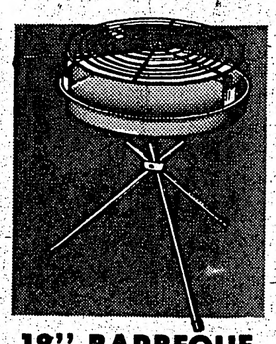

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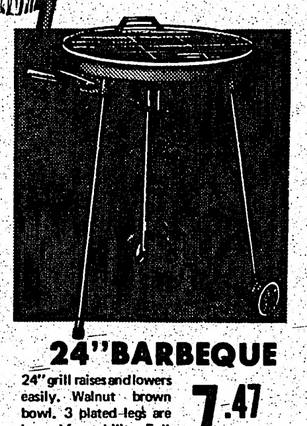

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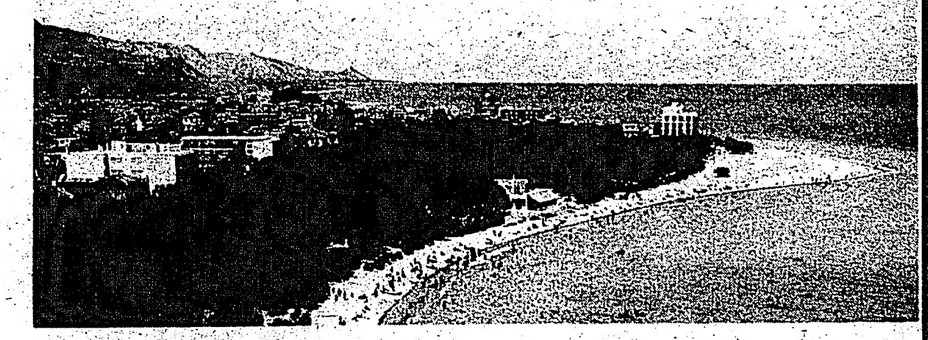
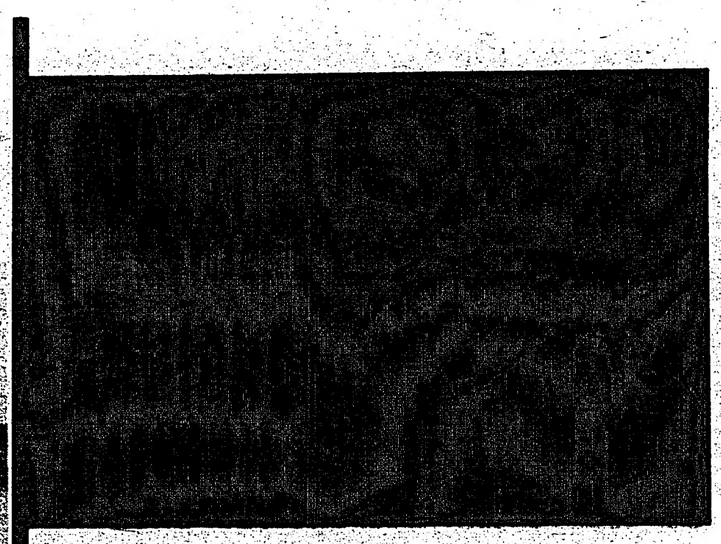
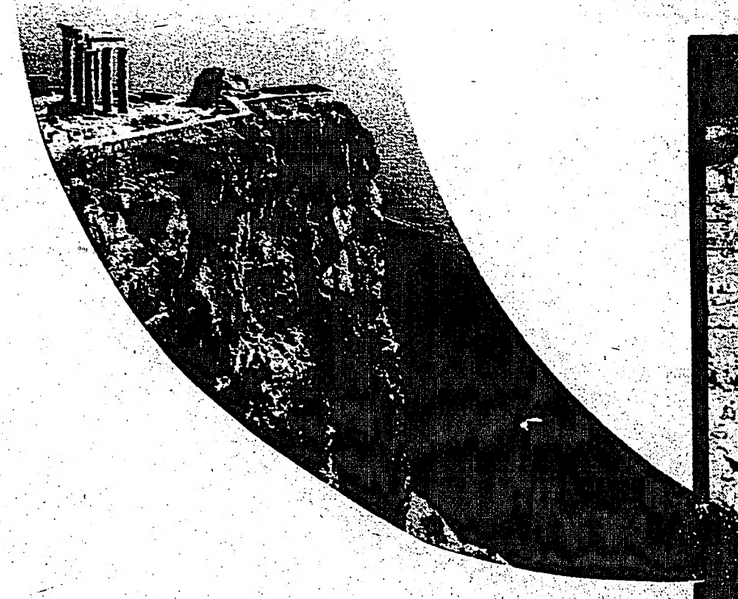
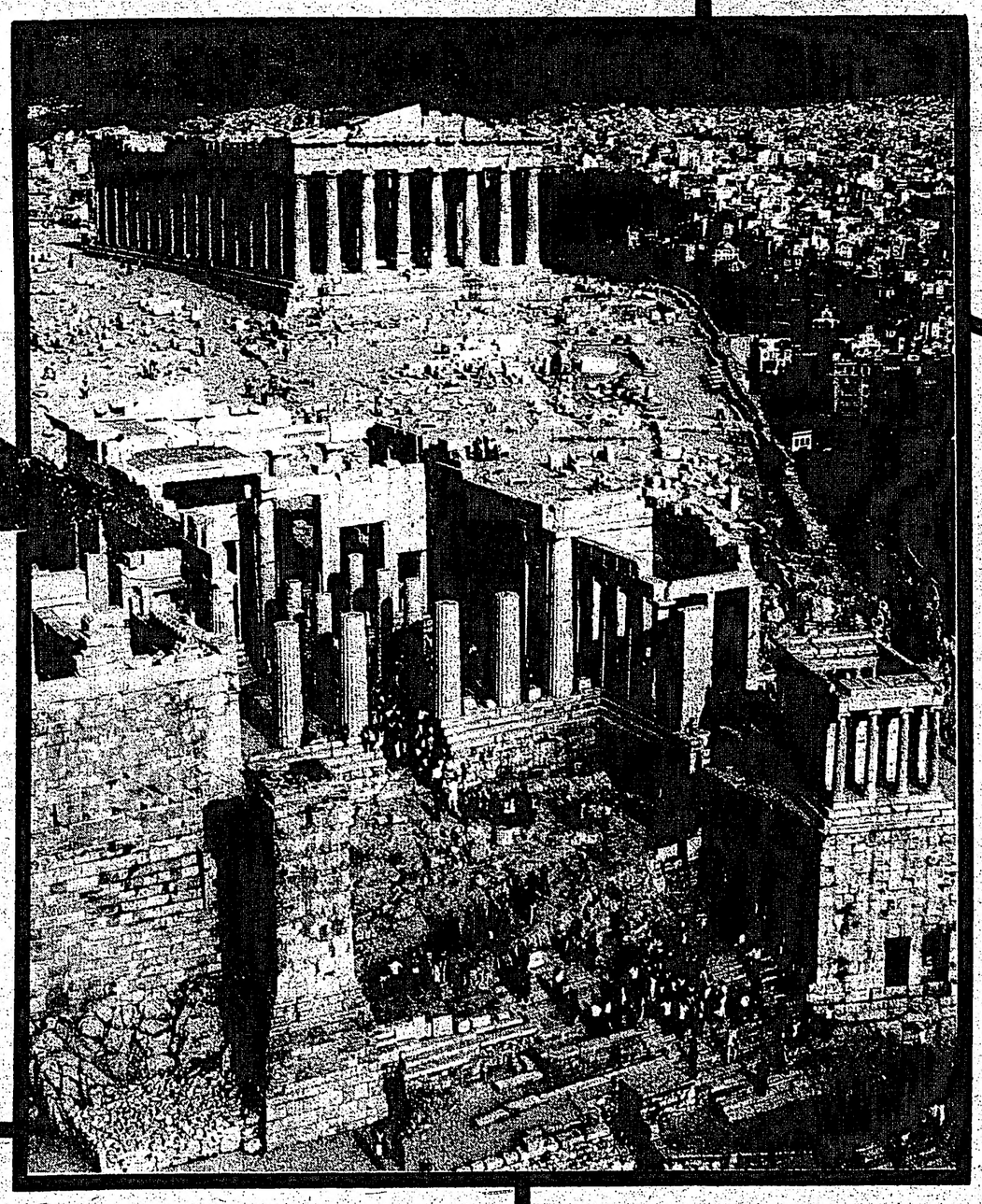
THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS

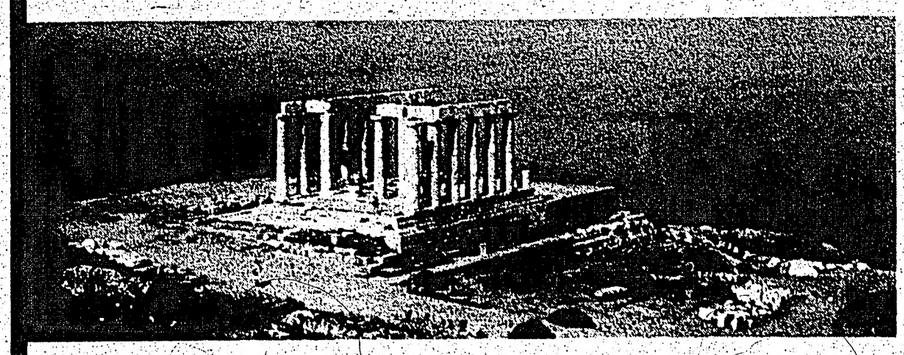
INTERNATIONAL EDITION SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT 32 PAGES MAY 29, 1970











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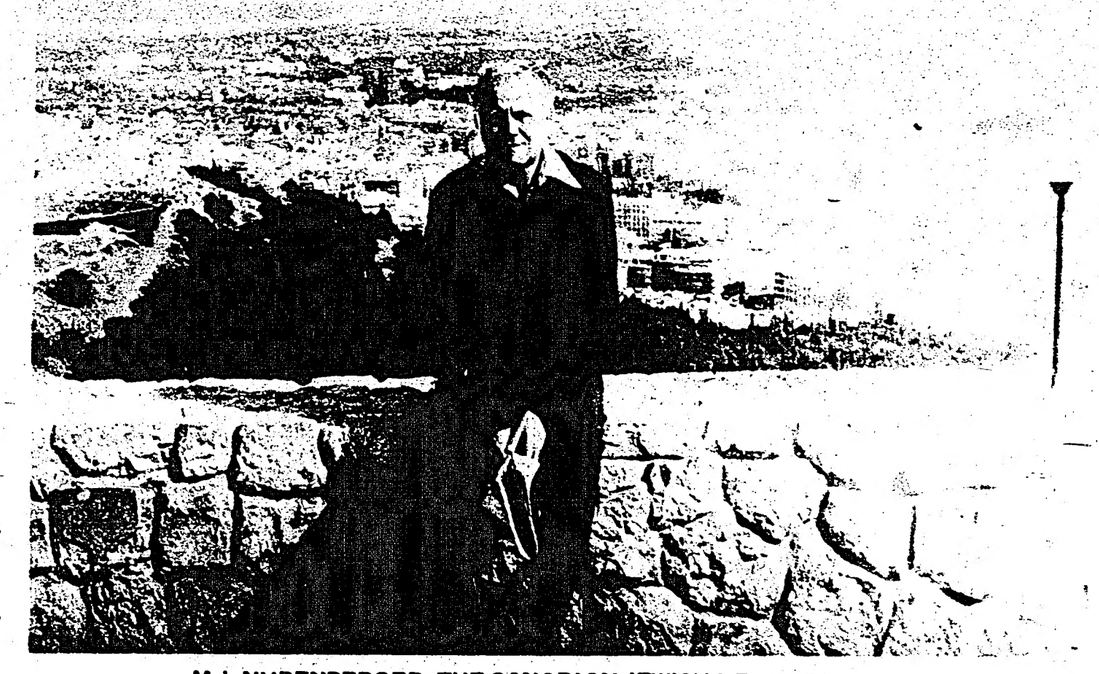
GREECE 1970



M.J. NURENBERGER, THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS EDITOR, AT MOUNT LYCABETTUS, ATHENS

TRAVEL NOTES

FROM ATHENS TO JERUSALEM

by M.J. Nurenberger

The tourist beholding Athens from Mount Lycabettus, cannot help but visualize Jerusalem across the seas and remember that here, somehow, in this corner of the world, humanity is deeply involved. At such a moment, a Jew remembers the remark ascribed to Aristotle. Speaking about a visitor from Jerusalem, the Greek philosopher said, "This man gave us more knowledge than he derived from us."

Who was this man who had impressed the immortal Greek? How strong is the impact of those referred to in the ancient Hebrew texts as the *Hakhamy Athona* – the Sages of Athens?

***

Perhaps it is natural for so many of us – those obsessed by *wanderlust* as well as those continually probing into our past civilization which began at the eastern Mediterranean – to so often stop in Greece, in Athens, en route to the Holy Land, to Jerusalem. Perhaps it is easier to understand the contribution of the Land of Israel when gazing upon Athens from Mount Lycabettus.

***

Looking down upon the ancient structures of academies and schools, facing the Acropolis, I, for one, am more convinced than ever that, with all the influence of the philosophical teachings emanating from here, Aristotle might have been right: "This man gave us more than he derived from us." This man, is he a symbol only?

***

The reemergence of Israel on the southeast coast of the Mediterranean somehow strengthens the position and rights of this ancient Hellenic people. Also, in the present agitation against Israel's very presence, this corner, the Greek islands and peninsula, bears witness that Jews belong here; for the dispute between two concepts of man's role and mission and what is essential to man's survival still continues. The Hebrews and the Hellenes were here, in this part of the world, long before anyone ever had heard the word, Arab.

It is in Athens where one senses profoundly why the Jews are related to this part of the world.

***

A Greek scholar, who lived through the Nazi occupation of his country, remarked:

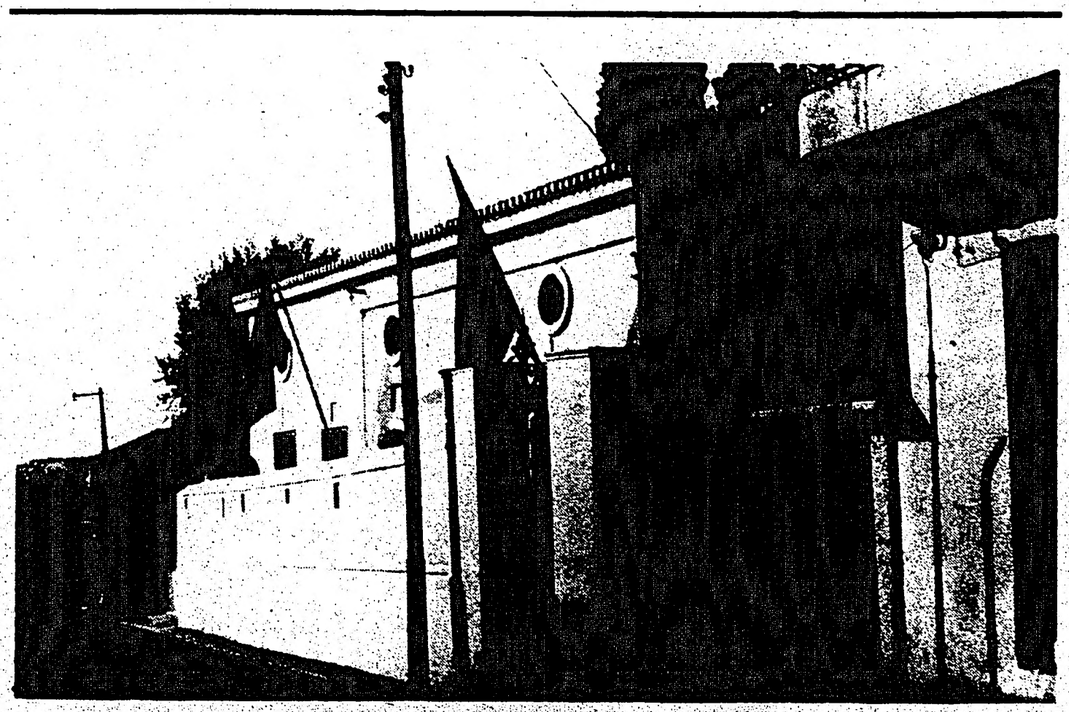
"Just imagine that the Turks had succeeded in expelling us from Greece during World War I as the Romans had driven the Jews from Palestine! Would we have lost our sentiments and the right to be here?"

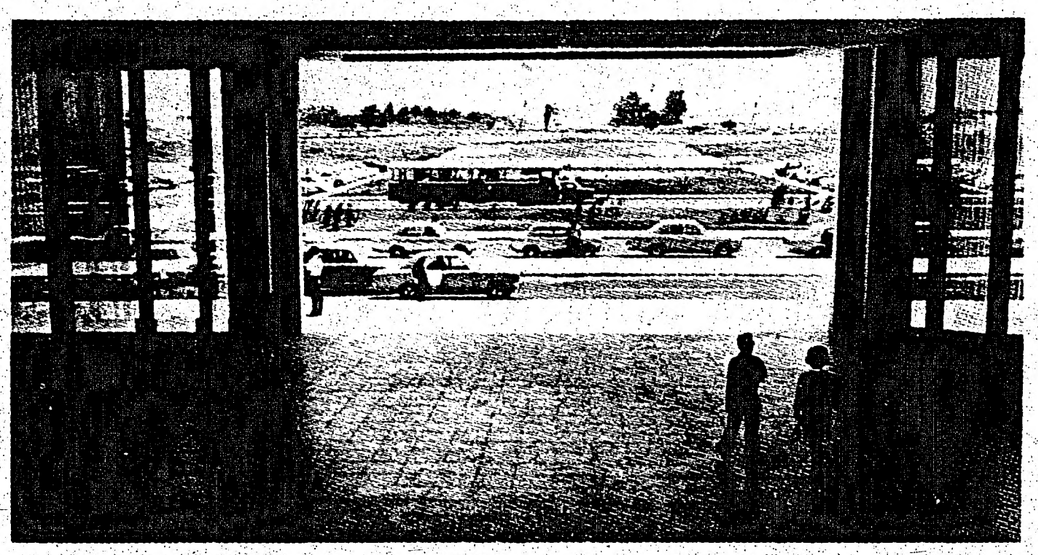
In modern Greece there is a universally present feeling for Israel. Because many Greeks live in Arab countries, this manifestation of solidarity with Jews is not publicly acknowledged always. But there is a definite sympathy for the Jewish role in Israel. It transcends all political parties; it survives all political changes.

***

A traveler to Greece also is pleasantly surprised to find a people completely unaffected by modern antisemitism. The climate of religious tolerance is as benign as the weather.

The Jewish community, though decimated during the Nazi occupation, is very much alive and prospers among one of the most tolerant of peoples.





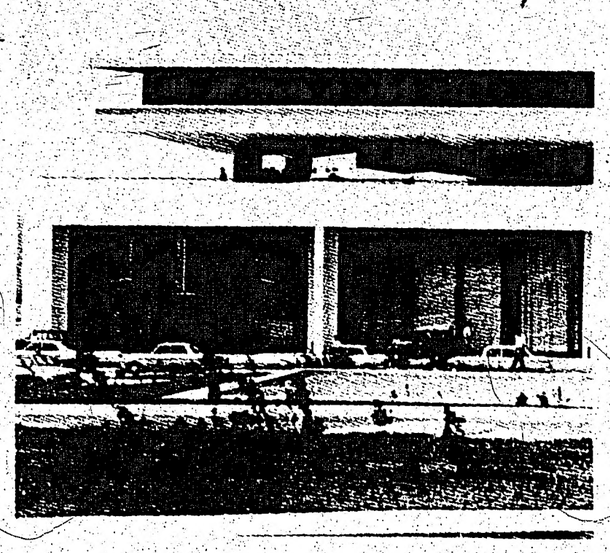
The new air-terminal at Athens Airport

A SYNAGOGUE IN A GREEK TOWN

The Greek government subsidizes all Jewish community institutions including synagogues and Day schools.
All Jewish groups flourish and are affilliated with World Jewish Organizations.

GEOGRAPHY

Geography (area 132,562 square kilometers, population slightly over 8.5 million) consists of two parts; on the one hand the mainland (area 107,077 sq. kms.) which is a peninsula at the tip of the Balkans protruding southward into the Eastern Mediterranean and, on the other hand, the numerous islands (area 25,484 sq. kms.) which constitute an important part of the whole, both as regards the country's civilization, past and present, and its many attractions for foreign visitors. There are 166 inhabited islands and 1259 deserted ones. Some of the latter have been bought by wealthy people who desire seclusion for themselves and their friends.



J. Scouroyannis

GREECE ENTERS PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Satellite communications station is inaugurated

CONTINUOUS INDUSTRIAL MIRACLE

The Prime Minister, Mr. Papadopoulos, opened on May 6 a satellite communcations station near Thermopylae, 185 kilm. from Athens.

The station is provided with a 100-foot diameter antenna to transmit signals to the satellite and receive signals from it, and will establish direct links with the U.S.A., Canada and Britain via the INTELSAT III group of satellites.

According to ITT-HELLAS which built the station, Greece is at the crossroads of three continents, and so will soon become an important international telecommunications junction, through a positive development of telecommunications networks and technology.

An ITT-HELLAS statement quoted international data showing that the number of new telephone links in Greece increased by 305.6 per cent between 1959 and 1969.

This illustrated the speedy upward trend of the Greek economy which puts Greece among the most advanced nations in the field of technological progress.

By the end of this year, two plants of ITT-HELLAS will be operating, employing more than 700 Greek engineers, technicians and skilled labor. The amount invested in these units will be approximately 100 million dr.

Mr. Leonidas Alexandropoulos, Governor of the Hellenic Telecommunications Organization (OTE), speaking at the ceremony, said that the "THERMOPYLAE" station has been provided with special equipment for the exchange of television programmes with all other transmitting stations in the Atlantic area using the same satellite system.

He added that during the last three years telephone links throughout the country were increased by 100 per cent, namely from 500,000 to 1,000,000, and that telephone communication between Greece and foreign countries has become automatic.

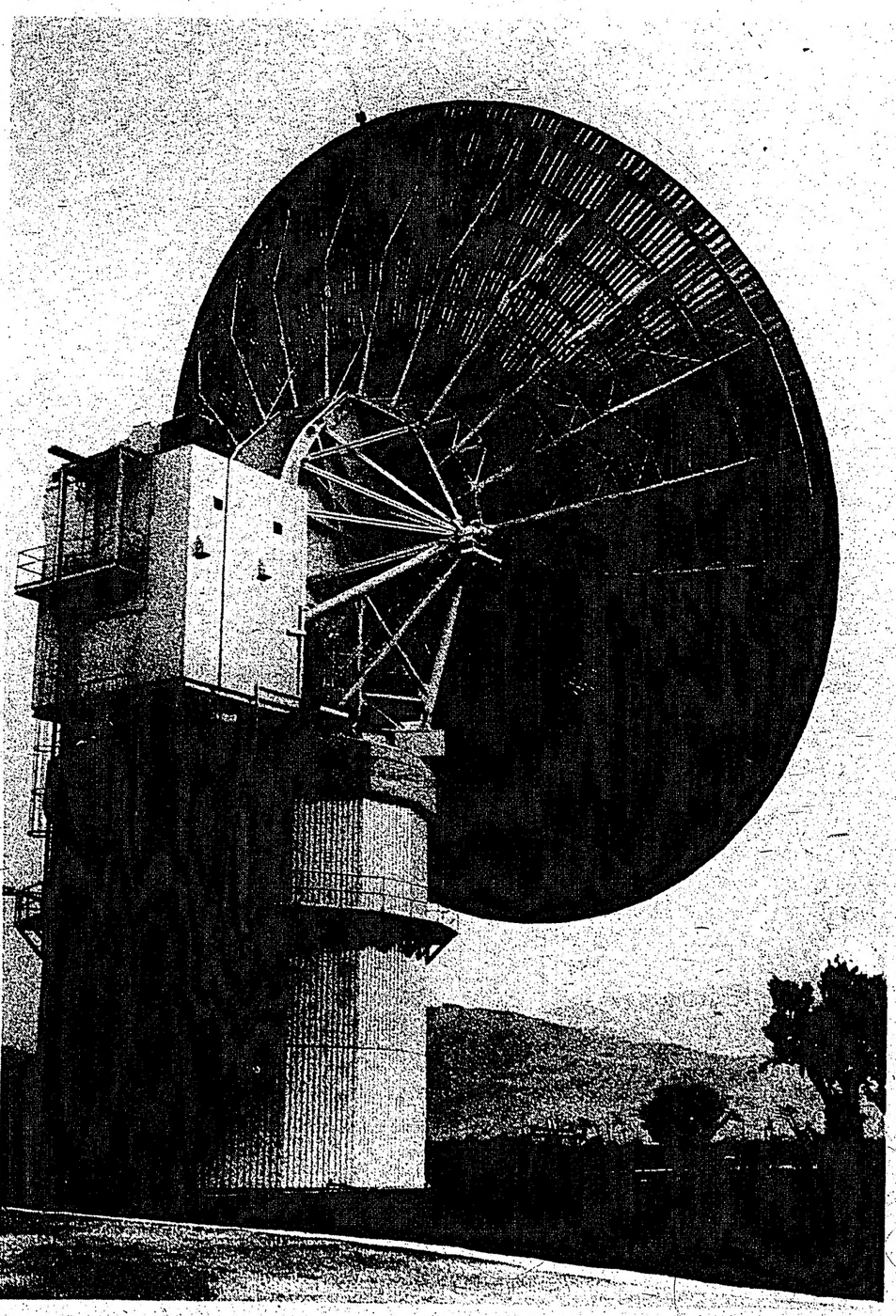
In his address, the Prime Minister praised the endeavour made by Greek technicians, and also underlined the achievements of Greece when its people were fully united.

The Prime Minister also underlined the need to bear in mind what mankind could achieve, through the peaceful development of the revolutionary technological progress made in recent years, and he called on all Greeks to follow the example set to everyone by this project.

Others to attend the ceremony included the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Henry Tasca, the Ministers of Coordination, Mr. Makarezos, of Merchant Marine, Mr. Cholevas and of Finance, Mr. Androutsopoulos, the Adjoined Ministers to the Premier, Mr. Agathangelou, and of Coordination, Mr. Fthenakis.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. - The Prime Minister of Greece, His Excellency George Papadopoulos, inaugurating a Satellite Communications Station near Thermopylae on May 6th.

THE MINISTER OF COORDINATION, THE HON. NICOLAS MAKAZEROS



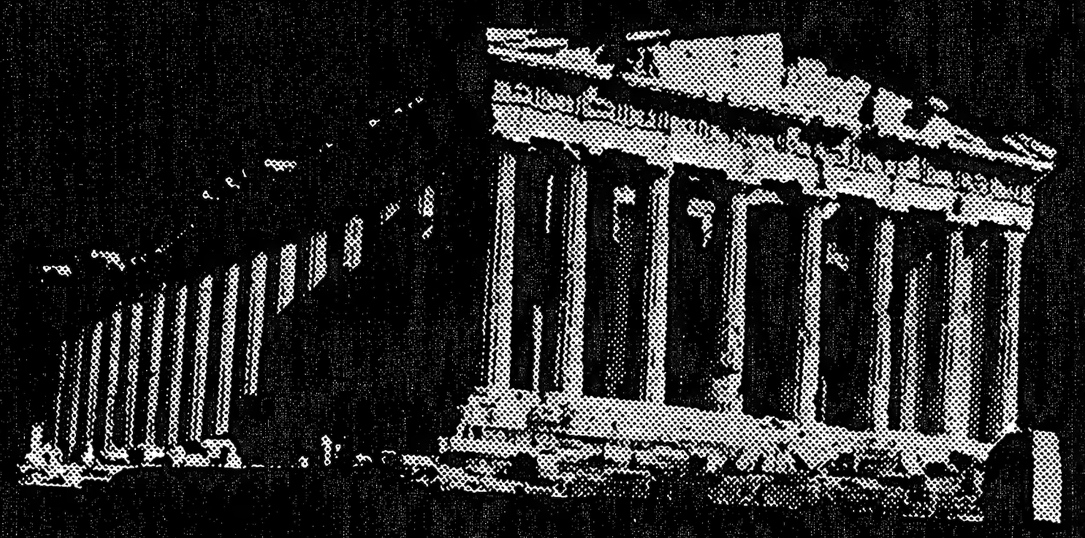
THE NEW SATELLITE STATION

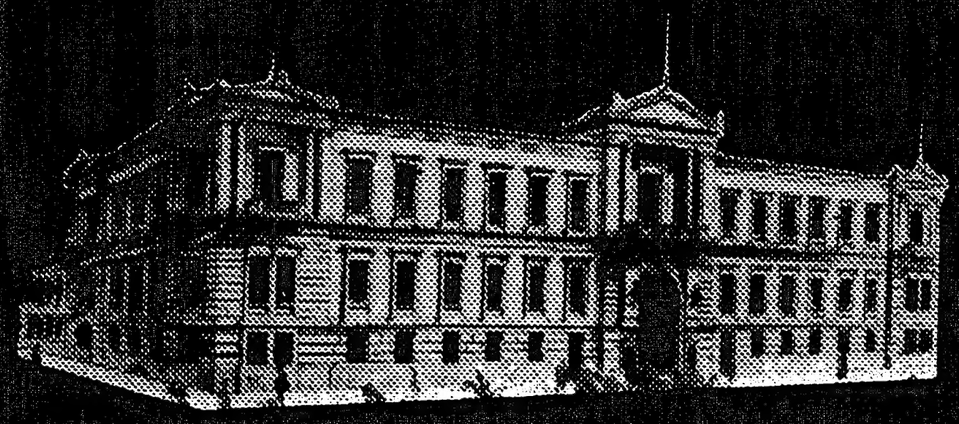
Competitive economy

LOW COST OF LIVING

The monetary policy pursued from the Revolution onwards, through which every inflationary pressure was confronted in a most effective manner -- as compared with many other countries -- has proved to be the right one. This conclusion follows from a commentary that appeared in the reliable weekly financial review, the New York "International Reports" (20/3/7, p. 171), in connection with the changes observed in the purchasing power of the currencies of various countries.

More specifically, the above American Review stresses that, as a result of the unequal rate of inflation observed in various countries -- calculated on the basis of the cost of living -- one should expect changes in the competitive position of the economy of each country. Intensive inflationary pressures among industrial countries, the Review continues, are observed in the USA, Japan, France and the Netherlands. The U.K., Denmark and Canada follow very closely, and then come Austria, Germany, Norway and Switzerland. In contrast, Greece and Finland show the weakest inflationary pressure, compared with the other countries. More specifically, the American Review in question emphasises that in the USA, France, the Netherlands and Japan, the rate of normal inflation is two to three times as high as in Austria, Germany, Norway and Switzerland, and three to four times as high as in Greece and Finland.





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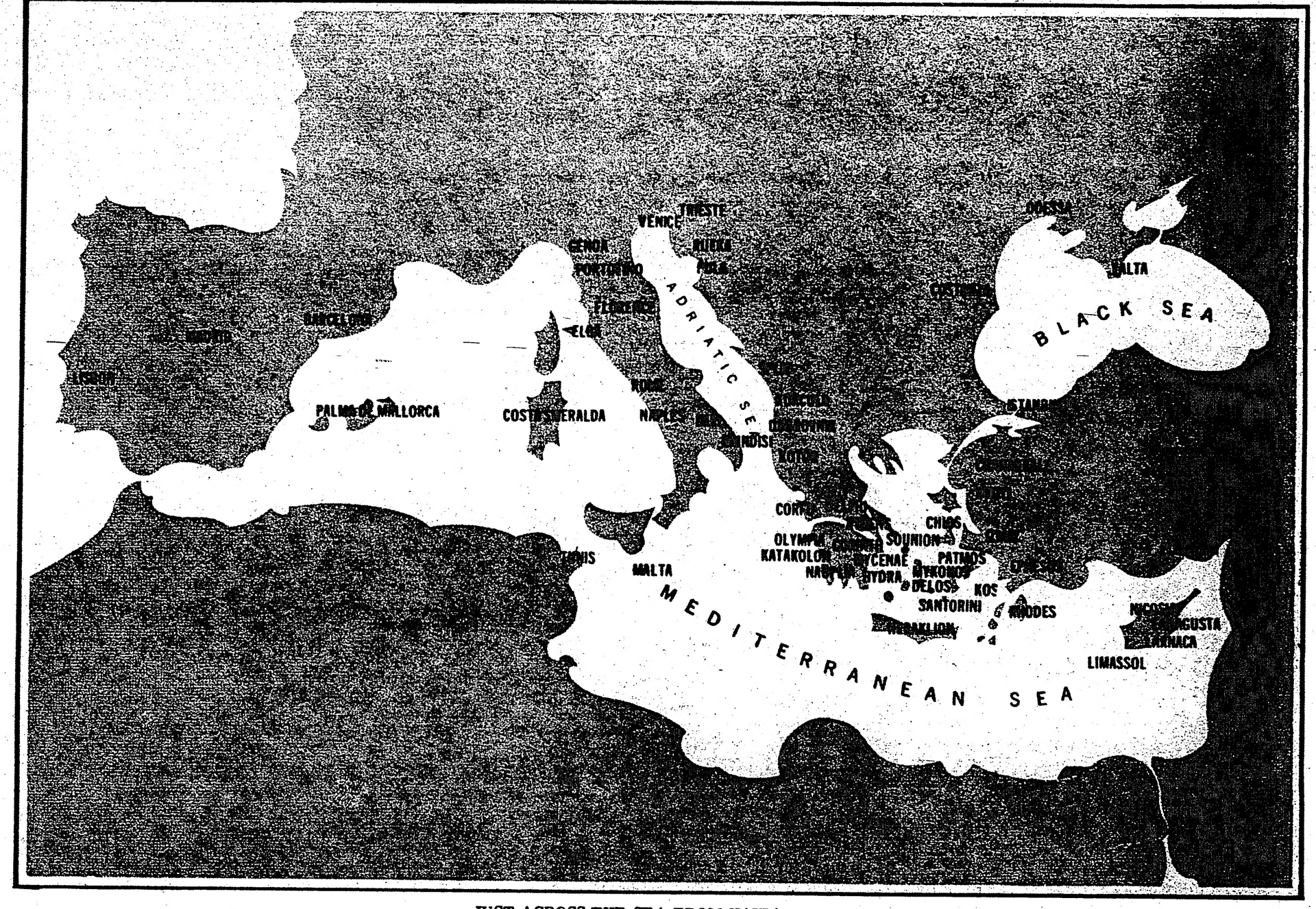

JUST ACROSS THE SEA FROM HAIFA...

Special report from Athens by economic editor

THE INVESTORS' PARADISE

Greece emerged from World War II and the ensuing Communist guerrilla war totally destroyed. Her immediate concern was to start restoring the damage; at the same time she commenced elaborating a plan for rapid economic development - a plan which would enable her to advance, within the shortest possible time, from the condition of an underdeveloped country to that of a developing country, and eventually to join the family of economically developed nations.

To achieve that aim in the face of a lack of domestic economic resources, Greece's planners felt that it would be useful to cooperate with foreign capital, which was abundantly and readily available for investment in projects that would support the nation's economic progress.

Accordingly, in 1953, the legislative basis for such cooperation was established, in the form of Legislative Decree 2867 which introduced the necessary statutory safeguards to protect foreign capital investments. The safeguards provided are strong and effective; moreover, they are particularly secure since the law in question was issued on the basis of a special authorization of the 1952 Constitution and cannot be modified by ordinary legislative procedure.

Greece's present Constitution, approved by the people in the 1968 Referendum, contains a special provision under which Law 2867/53 retains its privileged status; it can be modified - by legislation - only once, and only for the purpose of providing greater facilities and protection for foreign investments. The aim of this provision is to increase productive investment and thereby accelerate the progress of the Greek economy.

The law in question defines the privileges and beneficial dispensations enjoyed by foreign investors, and the various forms in which foreign capital may be invested.

Following is an outline of the principal privileges and dispensations:

a) The capital funds invested may be repatriated within 10 years; in special cases, the required time period may be shortened. The Greek State is bound to issue the foreign exchange needed for repatriation of such capital.

b) The Greek State is also under the obligation to issue the foreign exchange required for the exportation of profits, up to 12 per cent annually on the invested capital, and interest (on capital invested in the form of a loan), up to 10 per cent annually.

c) Tariff and tax privileges are granted for a 10-year period in special cases involving export businesses or businesses being established for the first time in Greece by foreign capital.

d) Foreign personnel may be used in senior management and technical positions.

e) Businesses established by foreign capital investment receive the same favorable treatment as local businesses, enjoying all privileges which have been instituted for their Greek counterparts. For instance: they receive the same tax treatment (if not the aforementioned especially privileged tax treatment); their products are accorded the same tariff protection; and they are entitled to take advantage of all special provisions which have been adopted to provide incentives for investment, i.e., increased depreciation, accumulation of tax-exempt reserves; and, like local businesses, they may turn to the Greek capital market for any additional funds they require.

Moreover, businesses established through foreign investment are covered by the provisions of Law 4256, which provide substantial exemptions and facilities for investments of over $2 million.

Insofar as the second part of the Law is concerned - the forms in which foreign capital may be invested - the following principal provisions should be noted: Foreign capital funds may be imported in the form of company shareholding capital; in the form of a loan; or in the form of cash or plant equipment. They may be used for permanent installations or as operating capital.

Foreign investors can establish their businesses either on their own or as joint ventures with Greek businessmen. Greece prefers the joint-venture alternative, but there is no such obligation under the law. Foreign investors also have the possibility of cooperating with Greek businesses by selling them technical processes, trade marks and other similar facilities. Finally, they can, if they consider it to their advantage, import the entire amount of capital required for their investment; or they can raise part of it in the Greek capital market.

The policy of the Greek Government favors the influx of capital for investment and the trend of that policy is to provide increased incentives to stimulate the interest of foreign investors. Most desirable of all, and therefore most favored, are investments which can contribute to the development of new fields by introducing the manufacture of products not yet produced in Greece, or which will create industries exporting a substantial proportion of their output.

From the point of view of the private entrepreneur and the motives which impel him to invest, the principal opportunities for new industries are:

In the field of chemical industry, especially in petrochemicals and their by-products. In the textile field, where raw materials and plentiful labor provide the possibility of further development, especially in the manufacture of ready-made products, notably knitted and

(cont. on page 29)

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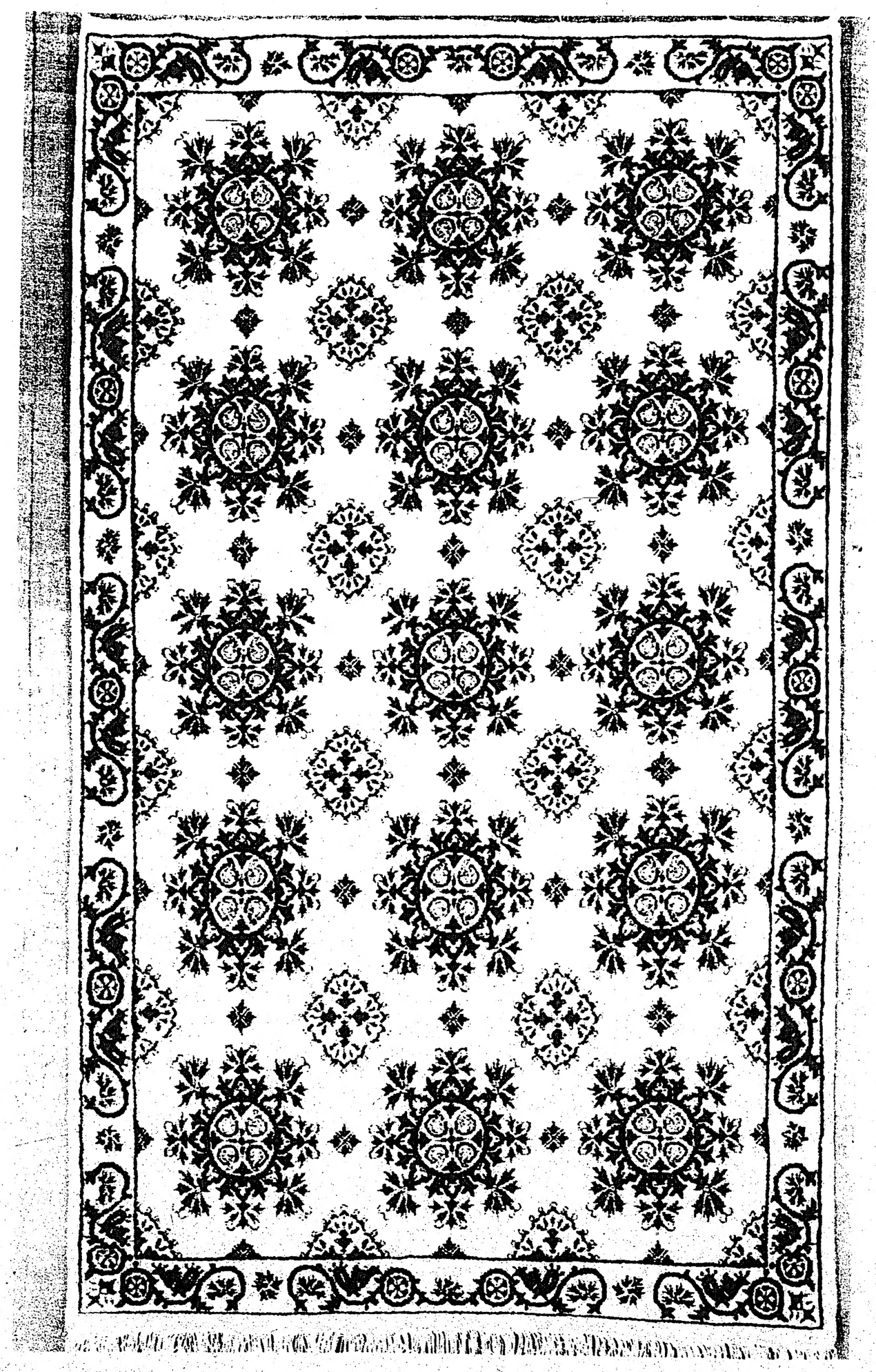

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Bankers' intelligence unit on Greek miracle

SALONIKA EUROPE'S NEW MILAN

AN EXCLUSIVE REPORT

The Economic Intelligence Unit of Barclays Bank Ltd., one of the "Big Five" in the U.K., published a recent report on current economic trends in Greece in its special Bulletin of 13th February 1970.

The Report emphasises, at the outset, the absence of difficulties with regard to Greek imports and the rising confidence both at home and abroad, as charactersitical of the present economic situation in Greece, particularly in the industrial sector.

Certain comments and views are then expressed interpreting various economic data and events, such as the withdrawal of Greece from the Council of Europe, the rate of foreign capital inflow, etc., leading to objective ascertainments, in connection with the favorable trend in the Greek Economy during 1969.

More specifically, the Report stresses the rate of development achieved during 1969 in Greece (about 8%) and then proceeds to analyse separate trends in Greece, referring to the following, among other things:

The Retail Prices Index remained comparatively steady during 1969, despite wage increases which, for certain categories of workers, amounted to 10%. The Government Loan Bond Issue, worth 2 billion Drachmae, was oversubscribed, while the policy pursued to raise savings is succeeding.

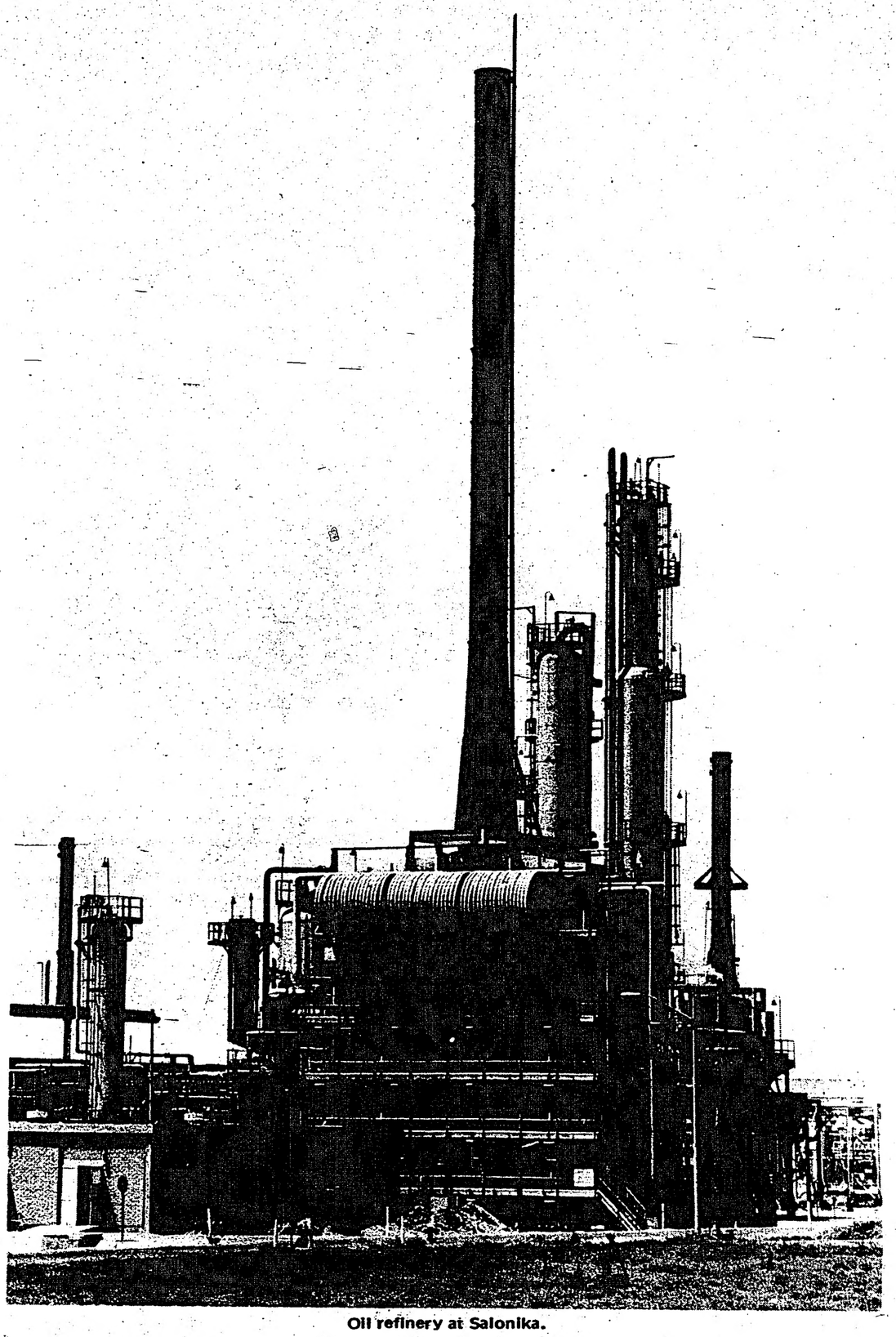
Special reference is made in this Report of Barclay's Bank to the rise in industrial production which during the first nine months in 1969 rose by 10% approximately, in addition to which a remarkable structural change in the manufacturing sector was observed, that is the comparatively more rapid development of certain dynamic branches of heavy industry. The outcome of this development, which is forecast by the Five-Year Economic Development Plan 1968-1972, has been the creation of a base for the development of industrial semi-finished goods and consumer products, a fact which will undoubtedly contribute to the country's foreign exchange revenue. Already the share of industrial goods in Greek exports has risen from 20% in 1967 to over 33% in 1969.

Beyond the rise in exports, the acceleration of the industrialization process of the Greek Economy is part of the plan to reduce unemployment and promote regional development. The new industrial units at Ptolemais, Volos and Salonika will certainly raise employment opportunities and will constitue the centre of a long-term industrial development is in full swing, is already considered as the "Milan of Greece".

In the agricultural sector it is observed that the effort for the confrontation of the fundamental problem of improving productivity and increasing the production of imports and rise in exports, continues. It is pointed out that Greece may develop into a self-sufficient country in terms of foodstuffs, and special importance has already been given to this objective.

Furthermore, the Bulletin in question refers to the fact that raw materials and capital equipment imports have widened the trade gap during the first nine months in 1969, part of which, however, is convered by increased emigrants' remittances and a rise in the tourist revenue.

Finally, it follows from the comparative data provided by the British Report that trade between Greece and the U.K. has shown a steady rise during 1969. Specifically, during the nine-month period January-September 1969, Greek exports to the U.K. amounted to 11 million pounds (compared with 9 million pounds in 1968), while British exports to Greece came to 45 million pounds (compared with 29 million pounds in 1968), leading to a widening of the difference between the trade dealings of the two countries during the first nine-month period of 1969, from 20 million pounds in 1968 to 34 million pounds in 1969, in favor of the U.K.



Oil refinery at Salonika.

Belgian economist Fernand Baudhuin:

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN: DROP IN EMIGRATION

PRAISE TO THE GREEK ECONOMY

The reliable Belgian financial newspaper "Agence Economique et Financiere", in a recent special edition on Greece, published an article by the distinguished Belgian Professor, Fernand Baudhuin, of the University of Louvain, entitled "Greece of Today".

Approaching the subject with the utmost objectiveness and using data from Greek and international sources, particularly the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris, the writer emphasises that the present stability of the Drachma, which up to 1967 had been unhealthy, despite severe international monetary tremors during recent years, has been impressive. "It so happens", the Belgian Professor states: "that Greek banknotes are currently exchanged with Swiss Francs at a price slightly higher than the official exchange rate."

The same stability is observed, Professor Baudhuin continues, in prices, thus making Greece an example to be followed by many countries, including Belgium.

DROP IN UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION

The figure of unemployed, the writer goes on, has dropped from 91,300 persons in 1967 to 77,600 persons in December 1968. Equally significant has been the reduction in emigration. Specifically, while the annual average of Greek emigrants for the years 1963-1966 exceeded 100,000, from the Revolution up to 1968, this figure was reduced to 47,000 persons annually.

"Through greater repatriation", Professor Baudhuin concludes, "a more specialised labor force is coming back to Greece, thanks to the experience gained abroad".

UNDOUBTED ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The Belgian Professor then referred to the report of the OECD, in order to repeat, in accordance with the report's findings, the price stability in Greece, the strengthening of productive investment in the private sector, the rise in industrial production, the drop in banknote circulation, and to reach the conclusions set forth by the OECD, in connection with a significant rise in GNP and considerable progress in State as well as private investment.

Finally, Professor Baudhuin notes: "There is, therefore, absolutely no doubt that Greece has come to know during the last two years a definite economic advance and that certain key indicators of the economy have shown obvious advance". Furthermore Professor Fernand Baudhuin of the University of Lauvain, notes that the trend of the Greek economy clearly shows that economic development is absolutely possible without inflation, and ends his article with the following extolling words:

"And in this connection, it may be considered that Greece has given a lesson to the entire world."

TOURIST RECORD

According to latest available data at the Ministry of Coordination, tourist arrivals in our country during the ten-month period January-October 1969 exceeded all past records, including that of 1966, which was called "The Golden Year of Tourism".

Thus, the movement during the above ten-month period came to a total or 1,205,889 arrivals (of which 158,164 were on cruise), i.e. it surpassed all previous and even annual tourist movements for the years 1968, 1967 and 1966, when arrivals amounted to 1,017,621, 996,473, and 1,131,730 arrivals respectively.

Of these, 138,132 visitors in 1968 were on cruise, while the corresponding figures for 1967 and 1966 were 147,488 and 134,102 arrivals respectively.

The rate of increase of the tourist movement during the first ten months of 1969, in comparison with the same period in 1968, 1967 and 1966, amounted to 30.1%, 29.1% and 14.7% respectively.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE INFLOW

It is accordingly pointed out that this significant increase of the tourist movement in 1969 resulted in a remarkable rise in foreign exchange inflow through travellers, which according to latest available figures of the Bank of Greece, amounted to $132 million approximately during the ten-month period January - October 1969, compared to $101.6 million during the same period in 1968. Thus, foreign exchange that flowed in through tourists increased by approximately 30%, while foreign exchange that flowed out of the country during the 1969 ten-month period of January-October only rose by 14.6%.

Consequently, the net foreign exchange inflow through tourists during the January-October 1969 period came to $91 million compared to $66 million for the same period in 1968, thus showing a significant increase of about

Tourists admire Greek national costume.

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Experts' report

GREECE: WORLD TRADE CENTER

FACTS AND FIGURES

Beautiful eyes and fine tobacco; both in Macedonia.

There was a deterioration in Greece's foreign exchange balance between 1964 and 1967, which was halted thanks to action taken in the spring of 1967 to rehabilitate and improve the structure of the country's balance of payments. This organizational restoration of the balance, accomplished under conditions of currency stability, with no restriction of freedom of imports, yielded satisfactory results in 1969.

That year, the third since the drive to restore the balance was instituted, was a year of substantial structural improvement of the balance of payments and of undisturbed exchange equilibrium.

Specifically, 1969 was a year of increased imports due to intensified economic activity and a greater volume of investments; those imports due to intensified economic activity and a greater volume of investments; those imports were financed from sound sources, notably, increased exports, undisclosed revenues, and influx of capital funds.

The three most striking changes which occurred in the balance of payments are:

a) A sharp rise in the volume of exports of manufactured products. Those exports were 60.2 per cent higher in 1969 than in the previous year.

b) Further growth of the economy's capital assets. Fifty six per cent of all imports were capital goods and raw materials.

c) A substantial rise in the flow of exchange from tourism and emigrants' remittances, and the influx of foreign private capital.

These developments are apparent in the following table showing the component magnitudes of Greece's balance of foreign payments in the last three years:

(in millions of dollars) 1967: Exports 452.6; Imports 1,161.2; Undisclosed revenues 659.0; Influx of capital 251.0. 1968: 464.9; 1,248.5; 718.6; 355.0. 1969: 530.3; 1,433.6; 786.1; 429.0.

The figures show that there was an increase of $65.4 million in the volume of exports in 1969; i.e., 14.1 per cent.

The most impressive development was the increase in the volume of exports of manufactured products -- 60.2 per cent over 1968; 221 per cent over 1966. Exports of these products accounted for 33 per cent of all exports in 1969. In 1968, they accounted for 23 per cent of all exports, and in 1966, 13 per cent.

Specifically: Exports of textile products increased 33 per cent; cement, 74 per cent; aluminum, 20 per cent; nickel and iron-nickel, 778 per cent; other metals, 109 per cent; furs and pelts, 104 per cent; leather goods, 38 per cent.

This increase in exports of industrial products, in combination with the ease with which the steadily expanding margins of domestic demand are satisfied, point up the extent and the possibility of further increasing the level of investment by foreign and Greek capitalists in Greece.

With regard to imports, it should be noted that the value of imported capital goods totaled $800 million, a figure that confirms the intensity of the current investment drive geared to support the nation's economic development. It also shows the extent to which domestic consumer demand has turned to local industry and production generally.

Specifically, imports of machinery reached an all-time high of $307 million, an increase of 29 per cent over the previous year. Imports of raw materials exceeded $309 million, an increase of 22 per cent over 1968.

Conversely, imports of industrial consumer products showed a low rate of rise, notably, 9 per cent. The rise in imports of non-basic industrial consumer goods was even lower, i.e., 5.5 per cent.

From the standpoint of economic development, these trends in the component magnitudes of the import total are most favorable; they illustrate the success of the Greek Government's policy of expanding the productive basis of the economy and gradually reducing the country's dependence on foreign products, at least for certain basic categories of extensively demanded consumer goods.

Another factor contributing to this favorable development in Greece's trade balance is the adoption of a neutral foreign trade policy. Greece has trade relations with all the countries of the world; she does not consider that the internal political situation in each country, and the form of government, are sufficient reason to sever trade relations. Greece upholds the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and expects to be accorded the same treatment in return.

Following is a table showing the level of Greece's trade with each major market group:

(in millions of dollars) EEC Group: Imports - 1968 539.6; 1969 610.3; Exports - 1968 182.2; 202.6.

U.S. Group: Imports - 1968 215.9; 1969 197.0; Exports - 77.0; 96.1.

Eastern Bloc Group: Imports - 1968 92.8; 1969 99.3; Exports 72.5; 83.8.

In 1969 the following changes occurred in Greece's trade relations with the countries in the world (in millions of dollars):

Imports - United Kingdom 128.1; Other European Countries 168.2; Middle East 27.2; All Other Countries 188.0.

Exports - United Kingdom 29.9; Other European Countries 69.9; Middle East 16.6; All Other Countries 31.1.

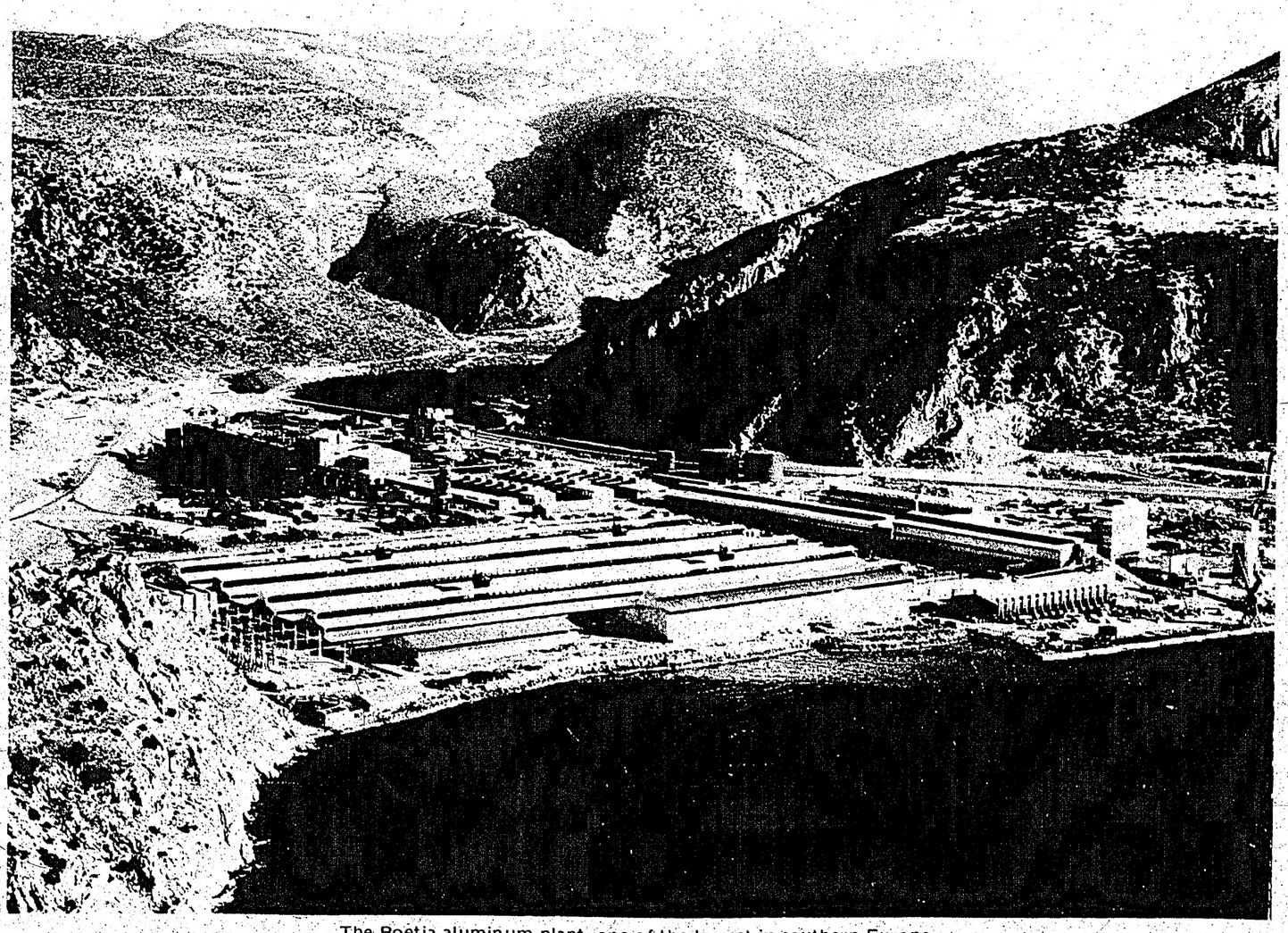
These figures reflect Greece's neutral attitude in the matter of trade relations. In this connection, it is worth noting Greece's position, as defined recently by her Minister of Commerce. The Greek Minister said that the Greek Government, in its awareness of increased responsibility, was obliged to exapnd the country's trading activity in every direction. It is a fact that the records of various meetings of the EEC and GATT contain expressions of hope for increased trading with the countries that comprise the Eastern Bloc. However, economic circles in Athens predict that the increase resulting from revised trade agreements with Eastern countries will not exceed a total of $10 million. That increase, it is pointed out, will accrue from the final results of the movement of both sides of the clearing agreements between Greece and each of the Eastern countries. In any event, the aforementioned action underscores the fairness of the position insofar as Greece is concerned, namely, that no one may dictate her trade policy, especially when her production interests are involved.

Another feature of the structural improvement of Greece's foreign exchange balance in 1969 was the substantial rise in the flow of exchange from emigrants' remittances and tourism. Exchange accruing from tourism reached a postwar high of $150 million, an increase of 30 per cent over 1968; emigrants' remittances totaled $277 million, i.e., $38 million more than in 1968.

The influx of foreign capital funds in 1969 attained a high level: $429 million, as against $355 million in 1968 and $251 million in 1967. Specifically, long-term private capital funds imported exceeded $179 million, while purely business long-term capital funds imported total $95 million.

This high-level flow of capital into the country reflects the confidence in the Greek economy prevailing in international business and banking circles.

In conclusion it may be said that while the final outcome of developments in the sector of Greece's foreign transactions in 1969 was that the country's foreign exchange reserves remained at the same level as in 1968 -- $292 million -- there was within the year a rapid rise in the rate of production and investment, which, although necessitating a correspondingly sharp increase in imports of raw materials and capital goods, result in accelerated economic development, thereby contributing materially to the attainment of Greece's targets: rapid economic development to enable her to join the family of developed nations.



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How it affects living standard

SUCCESS OF 5-YEAR PLAN

DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Within the context of the directions given by the National Government for keeping the Greek People fully and objectively informed on the economic policy targets of the country, the Ministry of Coordination has released data which incontestably prove the scientific basis and realism of the Five-Year Economic Development Plan 1968-1972 which, since 1st January 1968, has been the Economic Policy Charter of the country. More specifically these data point out the differences between National Government's Five - Year Plan for 1968-1070, which is in full swing, and the Draft Plan for 1966-1970, which not only was never implemented, but was shelved in draft form, and never approved.

THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF THE CURRENT PLAN

During the formulation of the Five-Year Economic Development Plan for 1968-1972, it was made possible for the first time to fully exploit current knowledge and experience, with regard to the long-term economic problems that confronted the country, and methods for solving them. This was achieved: (a) by the correct organization of the entire procedure for economic development plan formulation (setting up of a Central Committee for the Economic Development Plan, etc.) and the clearcut definition of the role and responsibilities of various planning agencies, thus putting an end to past frictions; (b) through the full mobilization of the competent agencies, exercising economic and social policy, public services and organizations, as well as the scientific and technical personnel available.

In contrast, during the formulation of the Draft Plan for 1966-1970, as a result of a lack of the suitable mechanism for the formulation of the Plan and existing friction between various competent agencies, concerned with the formulation of the Plan, it was not possible, in most cases, to exploit the valuable knowledge and experience then available.

The methodology that was followed during the formulation of the Five-Year Plan 1968-1972 was assuredly better. Thus, the selection of the economic development model was chosen, following the evaluation of about 30 alternatives, each one of which was previously subjected by the Center of Planning and Economic Research (KEPE) to rigorous macroeconomic analysis, including feasibility tests, from the viewpoint of adequate foreign exchange resources, savings and labor force (particularly specialized labor force), and consequences from the point of view of supply and demand of intermediary and final products. Furthermore, the macroeconomic analysis was supplemented with research by 20 project teams into the special problems of particular sectors and branches of the economy.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND POLICY

The Five-Year Economic Development Plan 1968-1972 is a Plan-Framework, that is a set of general guidelines and policy measures through which the securing of a climate suitable for business economic development, as well as the necessary organizational, administrative and institutional prerequisites is sought for rational decision-making by public and private agencies of the economy. This is absolutely in keeping with the announcements made by the National Government on the principles of free economy within the framework of true democracy that is currently being founded. In contrast to this, the Draft Plan for 1966-1970 included a great number of detailed targets, the realization of which was, at least, doubtful, within the framework of a liberal economy.

With regard to priorities, the Economic Development Plan 1968-1972 gives top priority to the economy's modernization. Indeed, almost all policy measures and institutional changes provided for therein, aim at the freeing of the forces of healthy competition and the reinforcing of the regulative role of prices in the distribution of economic resources, the rationalization and improvement of the administration's performance, as well as that of the various institutions exercising economic and social policy, the modernization of capital equipment of enterprises, the creation of viable farming exploitation and agricultural units, the expansion and modernization of the country's economic and social infrastructure, and the realisation of those structural changes which are deemed necessary in production, investment and the Balance of Payments.

In contrast with all this, the Draft Plan for 1966-1970 gave primary emphasis to the achievement of the country. Furthermore, although the Draft Plan for 1966-1970 stressed the need for modernization of the economy, the policy measures provided for this were most inadequate.

The Draft Plan 1966-1970 was particularly reserved when it came to recommending proposals which could possibly reduce the popularity of the rulers. In contrast, the Revolutionary Economic Development Plan 1968-1972 makes it absolutely clear that there is need to abolish all obsolete institutions and controls, as well as existing privileges and closed-shop trades, since this Plan does not aim at satisfying voters but at promoting the country's economic development.

THE FATE OF THE 1966-1970 DRAFT PLAN

This Draft was never approved, let alone implemented. The economic policy pursued at the time was, in most cases, contrary to that provided for by the Draft Plan. For instance, the Draft Plan provided for a reduction in grants for non-dynamic cultivation (wheat, etc.) and for an increase of the grants for dynamic cultivation. The policy then, the 1966-1970 Draft Plan pursued, involved the increasing of grants for wheat. Furthermore, provided for the abolition of privileges, and closed-shop trades, while in practice those responsible at the time continued with measures that created new privileges and additional barriers to a free and democratic socio-economic development of the individual.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1968-1972 PLAN

Immediately following the formulation of the Economic Development Plan 1968-1972, the National Government proceeded with the organization of a suitable implementation mechanism, thus putting an end to the interminable pseudo-planning of the past, which resulted in the loss of valuable human and economic resources. The organizational scheme adopted a system of project teams consisting of special and service staff -- is based on the cooperation of scientists and specialists who contributed toward the elaboration and composition of the Plan, together with civil servants and representatives of the productive classes, who daily make new recommendations, with regard to specific policy measures and, in continuation proceed with the implementation of these measures. At the same time, the National Government has categorically stated its determination to implement the Economic Development Plan to the full, while the Ministry of Coordination has secured the agreement of all those responsible for recommendations on economic and social policy items, with regard to the measures and guideliness of the Five-Year Plan.

Fundamental prerequisites for the more effective operation of the economic mechanism have been secured through the policy measures taken within the framework of the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. The main measures, in this connection, refer to the development of the capital market, the strengthening of incentives for industrial and tourist investment, the rationalisation of the entire safety-prices, subsidies and grants system for agricultural production, the offsetting of farmers' debts -- the existence of which obstructed the undertaking of new initiatives by farmers -- the setting up of the Organization for Export Credit Insurance, the radical abolition of special credit regulations, which hampered banks and private initiative in their work, the mobilization of the policy for attracting foreign capital and the implementation of wages policy, corresponding to the aims and goals of a consistent economic and social development policy.

Finally, following the relative instructions of the Minister of Coordination, both the Public Investment Budget and the current State Budget are for the first time absolutely compatible with the Five-Year Plan. The same applies to the budgets of the Public Law Legal Entities, public corporations and other State agencies.

Artificial Kremauta Lake provides power for Central Greece.

The Corinth Canal, connects Piraeus with the Ionian Islands.

Ministry of Coordination statement

WORKERS ARE BETTER PAID

The following statement concerning wages and workers' standard of living in Greece was published by the Ministry of Coordination in Athens:

From the Revolution of the 21st April 1967 onwards, workers' real wages rose significantly. This rise becomes yet more important when it is considered that is occurred under condition of monetary and price stability. Thus, Greek workers have for the first time gained wage awards of real purchasing value, which is not offset by price increases, as was the case in the past.

RELIABLE UNO STATISTICS

The above observation is based on data which is completely reliable -- even for the most incredulous of critics, published in the UNO Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, issue of November 1969.

Specifically, from the data mentioned in the issue above, with regard to earnings of Greek workers during 1968 in comparison with 1966, it follows that:

Of the 17 countries surveyed, of which 13 belong to the Western and 4 to the Eastern world, Greece holds second position in terms of increase in real wages of workers, with a rate of 17.5% in 1968 over the year 1966, while the rate of the country with the highest rate (Japan) comes to 18.8%.

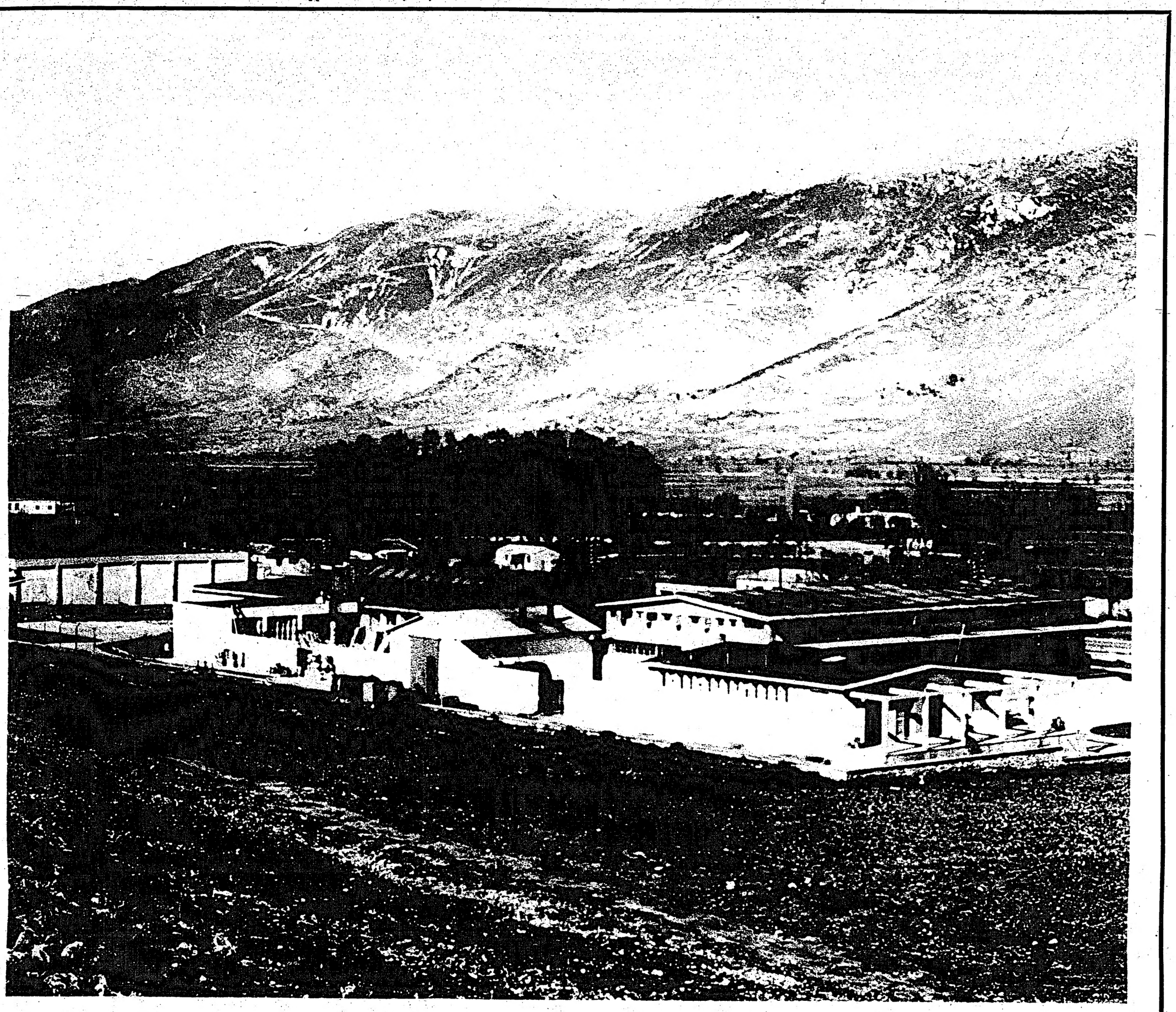
It is noteworthy that the rate of increase in the other countries surveyed by the UNO, fluctuates between 3.8% (UK) and 10.8% (France).

More analytically, the pertinent table is as follows: Japan, 18.8%, GREECE 17.5% France 10.8%, Netherlands 7.6%, Belgium 7.3%, Austria 7%, Canada 6.4%, Italy 5.8%, Finland 5.8%, Denmark 5.1%, West Germany 4.9%, UK 3.8%, USA 3.8%.

EASTERN COUNTRIES: Poland 6.0%, Hungary 3.1%.

For Bulgaria (16.2%) and Czechoslovakia (11.2%) only the nominal wage increase is given, because no data are available for the movement of prices. Even so, those two rates are considerably lower than that of Greece (17.5%).

Conclusion: Workers' wages have risen in the days of the National Revolutionary Government to such an extent that they have become a world standard.



AGRICULTURAL BANK OF GREECE

For the Agricultural Bank of Greece, the year 1969 has been another year of great attainments, within the framework of the intensive efforts generally characterizing the work of the Greek National Government ever since the 21st of April 1967, when the latter assumed power.

Inspired by the National Government's unreserved affection towards rural people, the Agricultural Bank has exercised agricultural credit with perfectly programmed targets and with intensive activity, channeling to the rural economy capital even larger than that of 1968, which had already broken a record. The financing of the Agricultural Bank of Greece consisted of loans aimed both, at the modernization and strengthening of rural holdings and to increase support for the serious expenditures required by intensive cultivations.

Besides, in the year 1969 as well, like the years 1967 and 1968, the financing of the investments indispensable for the integration of the rural economy was given particular attention.

The new advances totally directed through the 176 Branches of the Agricultural Bank of Greece towards some 1,000 agricultural holdings have developed as follows (in million drachmas):

	YEARS			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
1) Cultivation loans	3,693	4,117	5,050	5,750
2) Collateral loans	891	959	1,050	750
3) Financing of Agricultural Institutions & Organizations	3,116	2,901	3,100	3,700
4) Medium- and long-term loans	1,800	3,001	4,750	4,500
5) Miscellaneous (financing of tobacco etc.)	464	505	650	550
Total	9,964	11,483	14,600	15,250

It should be mentioned that most of the medium- and long-term loans are 2% low-interest loans, which ensure the complete integration of roads, bridges, etc. for our Country's agricultural development, which is now under way, according to the National Government's program.

Besides, in the year 1969, as it was also the case with the years 1967 and 1968, the improvement of the farmers' housing conditions was a matter of particular treatment. According to official statistics, the number of housing loans granted within the four last years and the amounts disposed thereon can be analysed as follows:

Years	Number of housing loans	Amounts (in million drs.)
1966	3,980	94
1967	37,000	868
1968	56,604	1,500
1969	47,000	1,200

With the gradual completion of rural housing, the needs and applications of those concerned naturally decrease by the time.

For the current year 1970, the satisfaction of the farmers' housing needs has been planned at the same intensive rate. It is expected that new impressive steps towards the completion of rural housing will be taken, alongside the agricultural development now in progress, the rise of agricultural economy and the further increase of the agricultural and the national income in general.

In addition, the Agricultural Bank renders the following services to the rural population:

- It establishes and supports modern agricultural industries.
- It supplies the farmers with selected fertilizers, chemicals, seeds and other agricultural supplies.
- It insures the life of farmers, fishery workers and fishermen, the agricultural produce and the agricultural capital.
- It supervises Agricultural Co-operatives and, by the proper practice of credit, generally contributes to the Country's progress and to the rise of the farmers' level of living, in application of the Government's rural policy.

FACTS AND FIGURES

A LITTLE COUNTRY, A BIG ECONOMIC POWER

HOW THE MIRACLE BEGAN

GENERAL

Greece occupies the southeastern tip of the continent of Europe. Her position in the Eastern Mediterranean makes her the crossroads and communications center linking Europe with the Middle East and the countries of Africa. The fact that Greece is now at an intermediate stage of economic development has also helped to make her a natural link between the developed and the developing countries of the world.

Insofar as the West is concerned, Greece's geographical position endows her with unique strategic importance, especially after the political re-alignments which shook the Balkan Peninsula following World War II. As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Greece fulfills a vital function on the Alliance's southeastern flank.

Greece occupies an area of 131,944 square kilometers. In 1967, her population numbered 8,716,441, with a 0.7 per cent annual rate of increase and a density of 66 inhabitants per square kilometer. Her land area is 43 per cent mountainous, 27 per cent semi-mountainous, and 30 per cent lowland plains. Cultivation extends over 29.9 per cent of the total land area; pastures, 41.3 per cent; forests, 21.5 per cent; and 7.3 per cent is water (rivers, lakes) and built-up areas.

Greece's climate is Mediterranean in the area of Athens and the southern regions, and continental to the north of the capital.

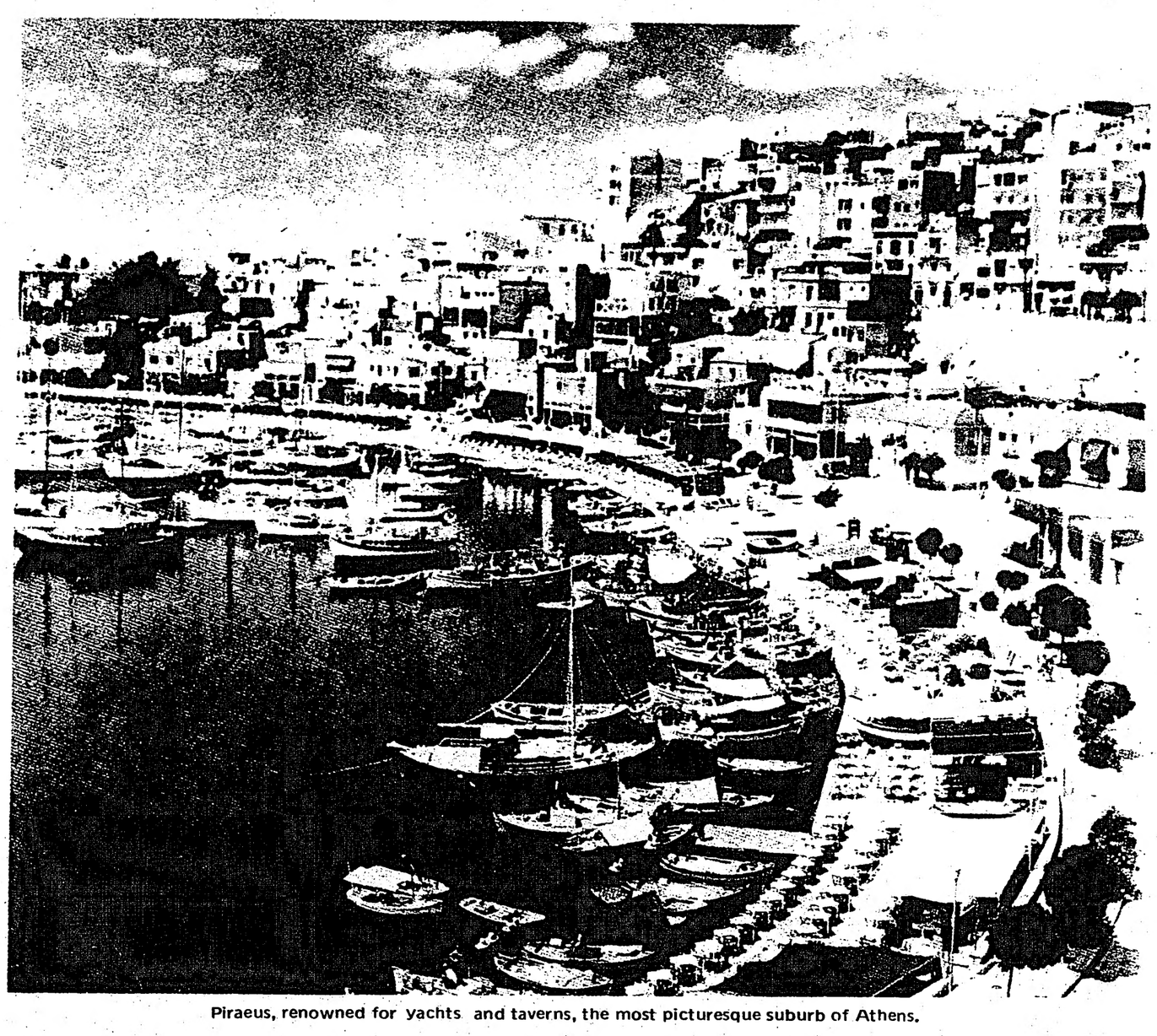
The Greeks are by nature industrious, decisive and devoted to their homeland. Hospitality is an age-old tradition in this country which once worshipped Xenious Zeus ("Zeus of Hospitality") and where the stranger, or xenos, is held sacred.

Greece participated actively in both World Wars and endured a four-year (1941-1944) enemy occupation by the Germans and the Italians. She subsequently became the target of international Communism, which on two occasions (in December 1944 and in the course of the guerrilla war from 1946 to 1949) tried -- unsuccessfully -- to conquer the country and bring it into the Communist orbit.

With the exception of two men of stature -- Charilaos Trikoupis and Eleftherios Venizelos -- Greece has not had the good fortune to produce able statesmen, capable of leading the country towards advanced socio-political and economic goals. The period from 1960 to 1967 in particular, was a time of mounting political tension resulting in an adulteration of the democratic form of government and an alarming degeneration of the parliamentary system. In the two years from 1965 to 1967, the situation became acute.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that social and economic progress had almost come to a standstill in 1967, a year that was to become a milestone in the economic history of modern Greece. That was the year when certain definite and concrete objectives for economic development were set, in the form of a carefully thought-out and rationally designed five-year plan. The plan, which went into effect in 1968, calls for rapid economic development and an average annual national income growth of 7.5 to 8.5 per cent. This will mean an increase in the gross per capita income (at 1967 prices) from $702 in 1967 to $1,000 in 1972.

In the three years since the Revolution, progress has been swift and substantial. Following are some facts and figures reflecting the state of various sectors of the Greek economy today.



Piraeus, renowned for yachts and taverns, the most picturesque suburb of Athens.

MONEY

Although considerable sums have been channeled into State and private investments during the last three years, and although public spending has increased, prices generally have been maintained at a stable level thanks to measures ensuring a rational organization of domestic trade.

According to the official figures of the Bank of Greece, the general index of consumer prices stood at 122.5 in November 1969, as against 121 in April 1967 -- a rise of approximately 1.5 per cent over a period of two years and seven months, or 0.58 per cent annually. During the previous five-year period (1963-1967) the annual rate of rise of the general index of consumer prices was approximately 2.98 per cent.

It is worth noting in this connection that, according to official U.N. figures for the last three years, Greece was second only to Switzerland among European countries with the lowest price index rise.

Thanks to stable prices and the Government's economic policy measures, the public's confidence in the national currency has been so consolidated as to result in a continuous increase in the volume of savings deposited with the commercial banks and the special credit organizations by private citizens and businesses.

The following table shows the volume of bank deposits (in millions of drachmas) and its growth during the last three years:

DEPOSITS BY PRIVATE CITIZENS AND BUSINESSES

Year; (October) 1967 - Total 50,641.8; Checking Accounts 6,138.2; Savings Accounts 35,310.4; Time Deposits 6,646.6; Blocked Deposits 2,546.6; (October) 1968 - 61,697.4; 6,856.3; 43,640.7; 8,156.4; 3,044.0; (October) 1969 - 76,331.7; 8,042.6; 53,240.7; 11,162.0; 3,886.4.

At the same time, this newfound confidence on the part of depositors has resulted in a marked flow of capital towards stock exchange values, a development that has injected new life into the capital market. Stocks that for six years had stagnated at the same price levels, or gradually fallen lower and lower, rose rapidly; beginning in 1968, the general price index of industrial shares climbed spectacularly, reaching a high of 1,194.6 points in October 1969, from a level of 386.5 in April 1967. I.e., the general price index of shares in the Athens Stock Exchange for industrials rose 801.1 points (base year 1953 - 100) or 209 per cent; for banks and insurance companies, it rose 1,876.8 points, or 403.7 per cent.

INDUSTRY

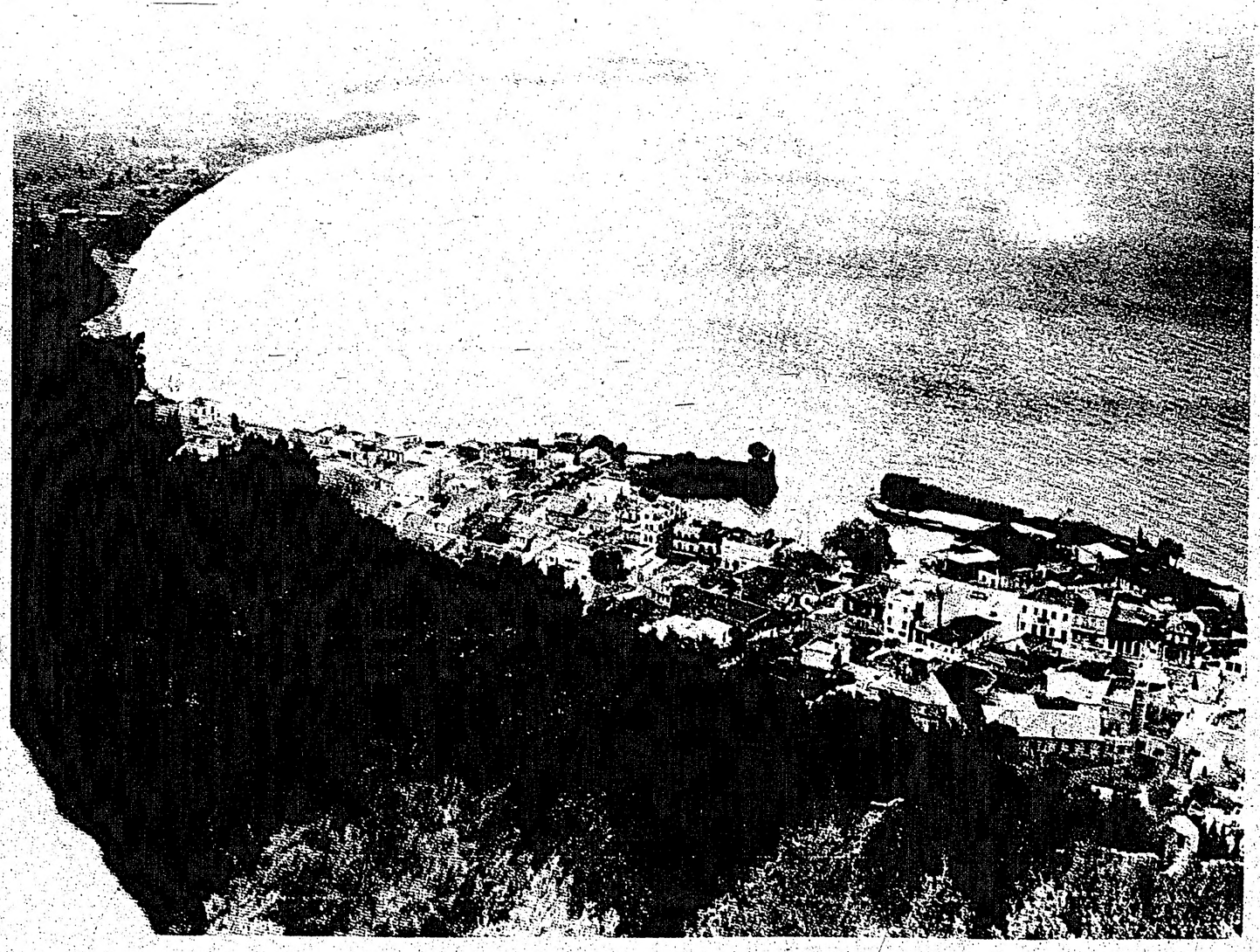
The basic target of the economic development plan is rapid industrialization, to be accomplished by achieving an annual development rate of 11 to 12 per cent in manufacturing. Another objective, within the five-year period from 1968 to 1972, is to improve the competitive position of Greek industry by modernizing and updating the organization of industrial units, by expanding plant size and capacity and by establishing new and competitive industries. The private sector can contribute to the attainment of these objectives by investing an estimated Drs. 39 billion during the five-year period.

With the plan in the second year of its implementation, the mean annual index of industrial production rose to 205.9 points in 1968, as against 192 in 1967; the mean general index for the eight-month period from January to August 1969 rose to 225.1 points. I.e., within the first 20 months of the five-year plan the general index of industrial production rose 35.1 points, or 17.2 per cent.

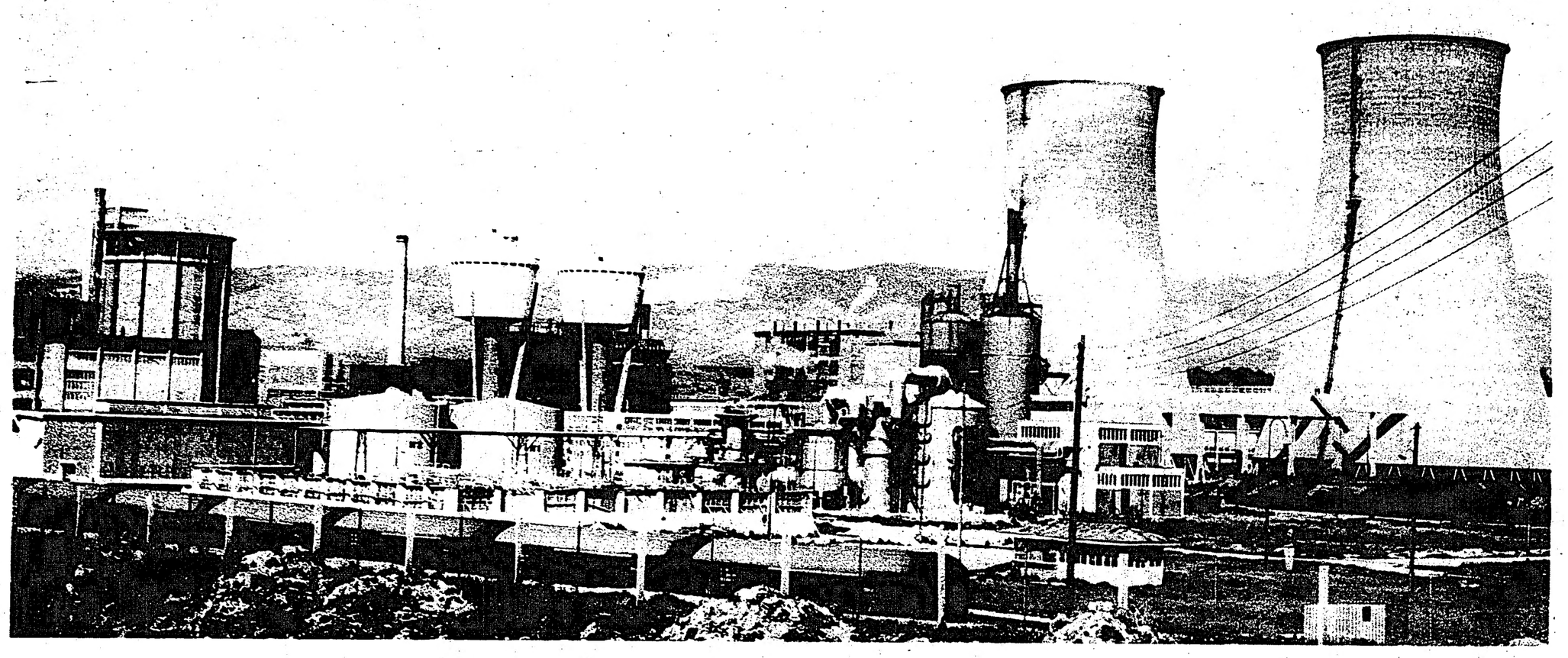
An indication of the greatly improved competitive position of Greek industry is to be found in the fact that exports of industrial products rose approximately 55 per cent in 1969.

These favorable developments in the industrial sector were made possible by the measures adopted to simplify and modernize standing industrial legislation, to re-adjust tax, credit and other incentives, and to streamline the rules of industrial financing.

(cont. on page 30)



Naupactos, a picturesque port with an old Venetian fort guarding it's entrance.



FIRST in GREECE

to produce straight nitrogenous fertilizers from atmospheric nitrogen

– *Nitrogenous Fertilizer Industry S.A. with Head Offices in Athens, and plant at Ptolemais in Northern Greece is the largest industry in the country in the area of straight nitrogenous fertilizers production.*

– *It employs 1300 people, the majority of whom is professionally qualified.*

– *The entire production of NFI is delivered to the Agricultural Bank of Greece, which dispenses it to domestic farming.*

– *The annual production capacity is as follows:*

Ammonium Nitrate, 34 per cent N	*45,000 MT*
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, 26 per cent N	*72,000 MT*
Ammonium Sulphate, 21 per cent N	*157,000 MT*

– *Established in 1965 to utiliize the lignite of the Ptloemais region, N.F.I. was the first industry in Greece to produce, on a commercial scale, straight nitrogenous fertilizers from atmospheric nitrogen. Another raw material used by NFI is bright sulphur, imported from abroad.*

– *Since the complex at Ptolemais went onstream, the annual consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers in Greece has been increasing steadily by 10 per cent yearly.*
To meet this increasing demand, NFI is now expanding its production facilities.
An investment of US $7. - MM is required for this expansion which will be financed by NFI itself.

– *New processes have been adopted in the expansion of the Ammonium Nitrate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate manufacturing facilities to give new properties to the products which increase safety in handling and storage.*

– *The new installations are expected to be completed by June 1971. At that time, production capacity of the Ptole- complex in the ammonium nitrate will be increased by 50 per cent.*

– *In order to keep abreast with the steadily increasing domestic demand for fertilizers, NFI is planning a second expansion of its manufacturing facilities. This new project will enable the Nitrogenous Fertilizer Industry to increase the annual capacity of the entire complex by 50 per cent.*

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS INDUSTRY S.A.

Established 1965

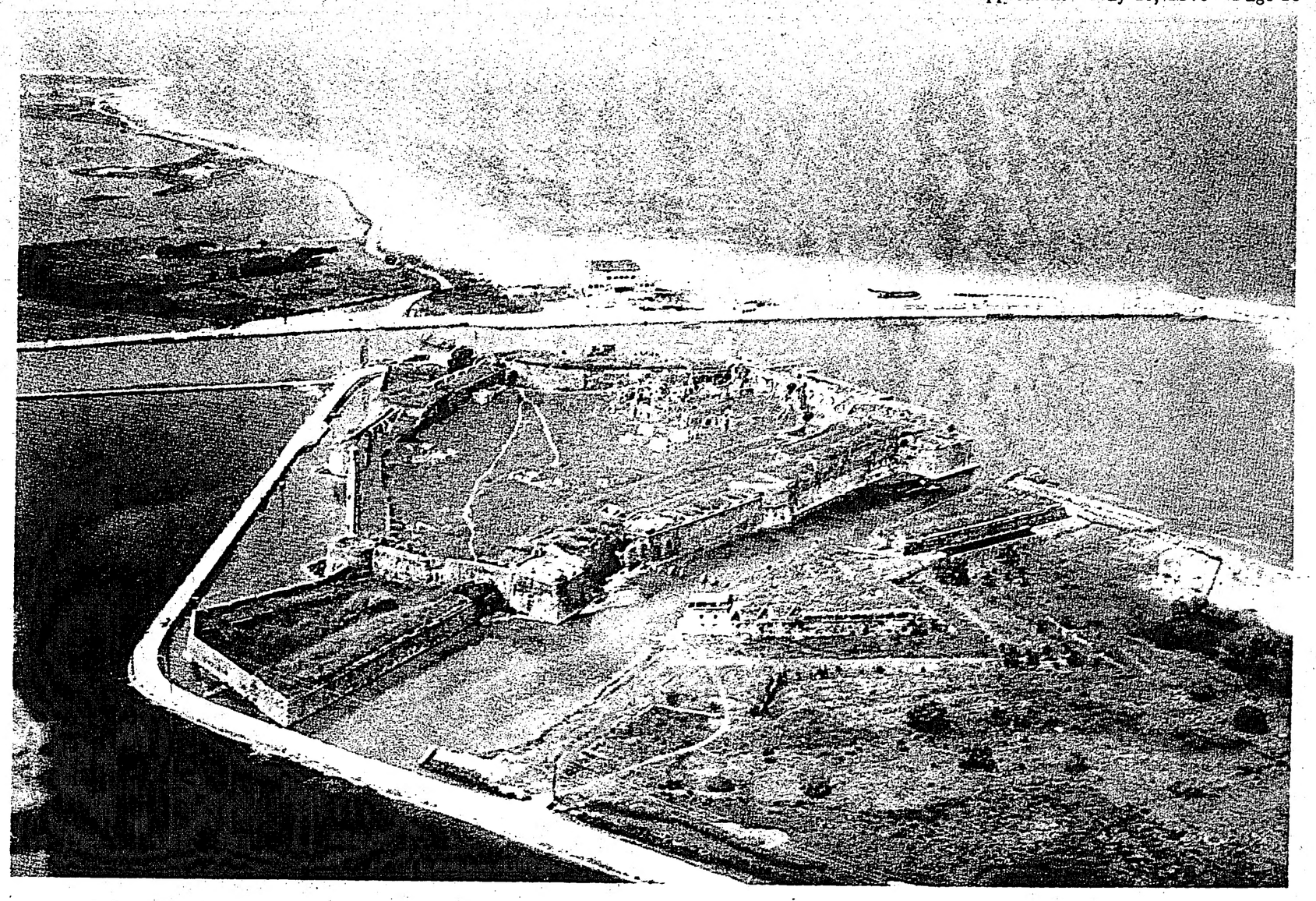
PAID UP CAPITAL : U.S. $46,666,6666

FOUNDER-SHAREHOLDER: HELLENIC INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

THE IONIAN ISLANDS

Seven islands of a very distinct character which, however, share two common traits: namely, the lush beauty of their natural scenery and the passionate love of their inhabitants for music. At night, the male inhabitants of Corfu or Zante still feel the strong urge to give vent to their love for music and song, although in a somewhat sentimental vein, with serenades sung in the narrow streets and alleys or below the window of some young lady who haunts their dreams. These serenades, which are known as "cantádes" are often sung by groups of singers on ceremonial occasions or feast-days. The first six islands lie almost in a straight line off the west coast of Greece. The seventh, Cerigo or Cythera, detached from the rest, forms a pendant to the south-eastern tip of the Peloponnese and is described in the chapter devoted to the Peloponnese.

Corfu is the first Greek soil to welcome a foreigner arriving by sea from the north or the west. Together with Rhodes and Mykonos, it holds pride of place among our island tourist resorts.



Lefkas: one of the pearls in the rare necklace of the Ionian islands.

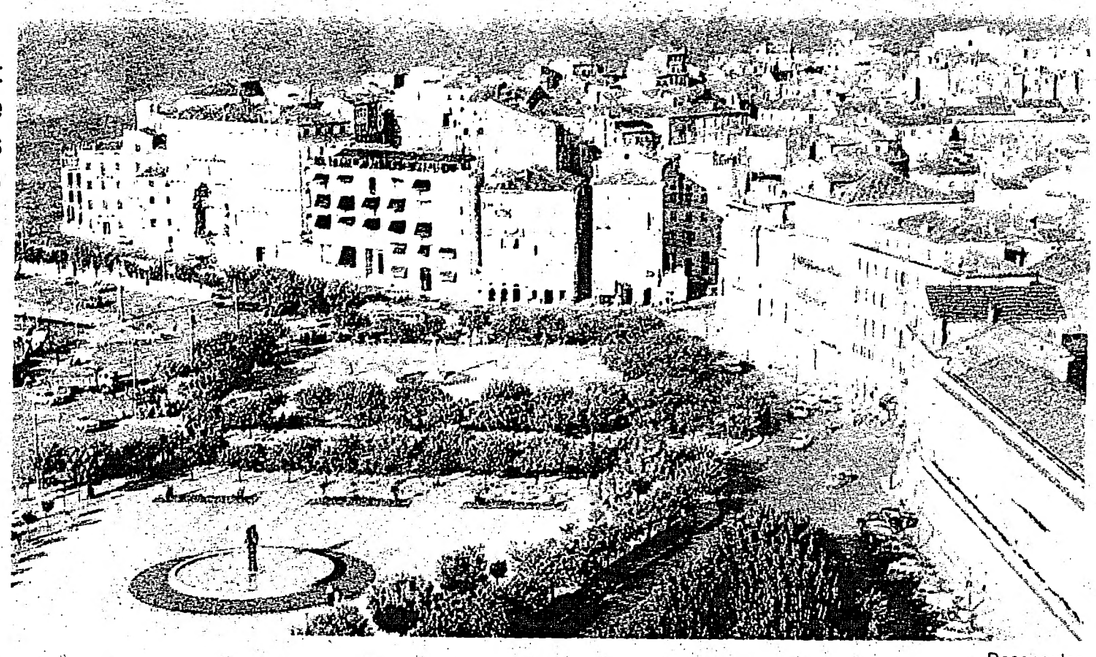
N. Stournaras

The narrow streets of Corfu are a lively place, full of bustle, during the day. When night falls they resound with the nostalgic tunes of the "cantathes", sung by the men folk.

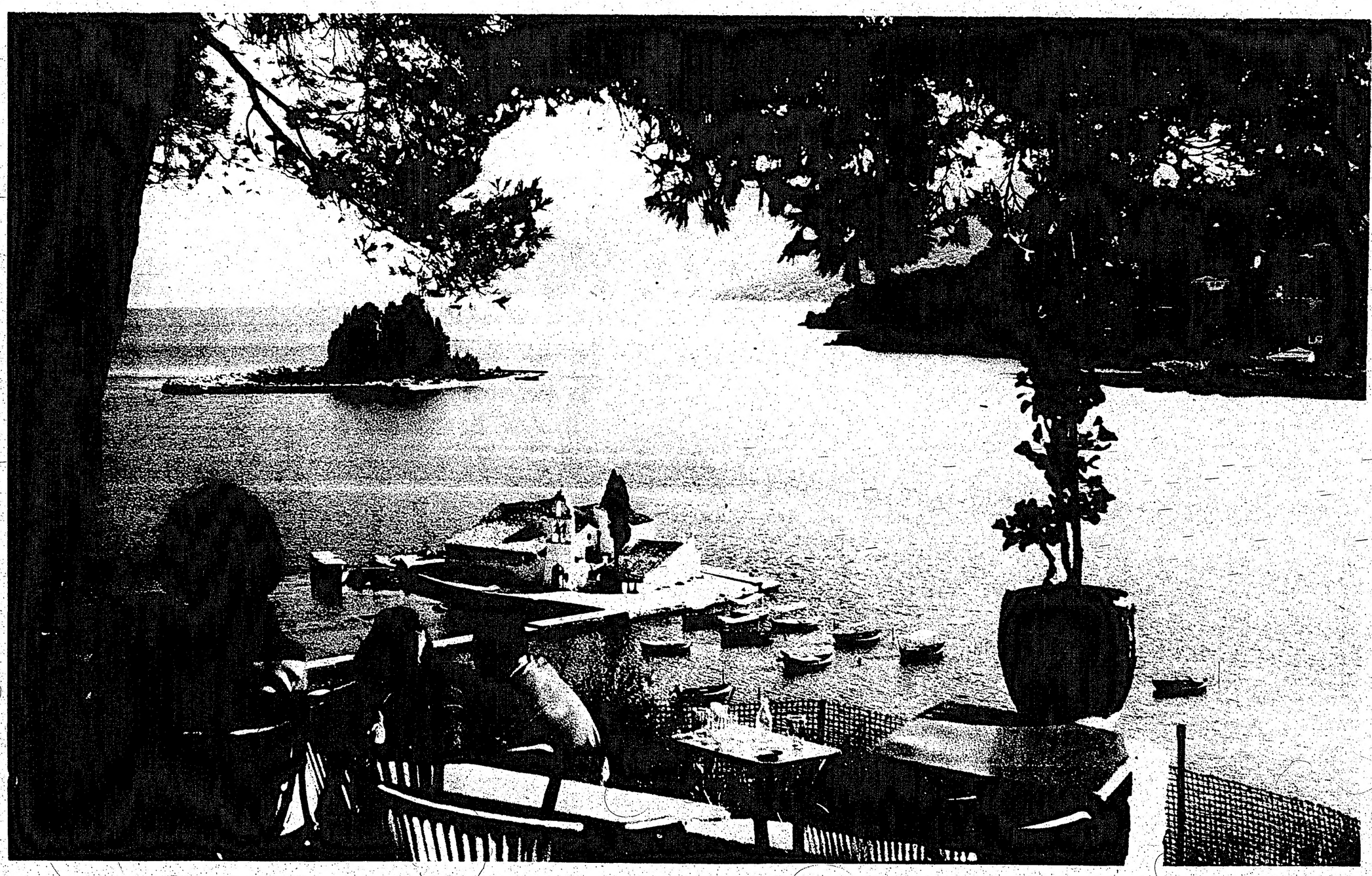
A. Lambrou

Corfu, one of the oldest Jewish communities in the world, bears the mark of its old tradition of refined urban life.

The island bears the mark of its old tradition of refined urban life, with its multi-storied buildings, its arcades, its squares, palaces and castles, its numerous hotels and night-life, all of which combine to give the city a cosmopolitan atmosphere with an aura of old-time elegance.



Decopoulos



Corfu, the fascinating island with an idyllic atmosphere.

For the tourist

GREECE: NOW IS THE TIME

BY THE TRAVEL EDITOR

Skorpios is Jackie's island, and BB may prefer Hydra, but there are still 1,425 enchanting islands for you. . .

Gay cosmopolitan islands, where at every turn you bump into famous movie stars, international tycoons, celebrated playboys and barefoot contesas. Or -- for those who want just to relax -- there are the quiet, almost unexplored isles wrapped in the Aegean magic of their own seclusion.

Now is the time to discover Greece, the country which played host to a mere 33,000 tourists in 1950 and to a record 1,200,000 in 1969 (927,000 in 1968; 934,000 in 1967; and 1,050,000 in 1966).

If you are not rich but want to spend a comfortable, carefree and enjoyable holiday, now is the time to visit Greece, least expensive of European countries according to the Italian Travel Agents' Statistical Center, which puts the average cost of living per person at $10.70 a day, compared to $14.21 in Spain, $15.56 in Austria, all the way up to $24.18 in France, which is the most expensive country in Europe.

Greece in 1970 caters to all vacation tastes:

MARINAS AND YACHTING: Yachtsmen will find for their convenience two large marinas with a combined wintering capacity of 450 boats; with complete and up-to-date facilities for provisioning, fuelling, maintenance and repairs; and with dockside telephone connections to any point in the world. They can enter in the two regattas organized annually in Greek waters, events which have become popular with yachtsmen from all over the world: the Aegean Rally (Sailing Race) which takes place during the second half of July, and the Ionian Rally, scheduled for the first week in August.

The blue waters of Greece are without doubt the choice of yachtsmen everywhere as the world's most delightful marine playground. Between January and September 1969, 12,459 pleasure craft put in at Greek ports (1,671 of which were under the Greek flag and 10,788 were boats of foreign registry). In 1968, the number of yachts visiting Greek ports during the same period was 10,462.

Cruising aboard a yacht in Greek waters, you can have a swim in the morning at Hydra, like Princess Beatrice; you can lunch on lobster at Skiathos, like Jackie and Onassis; in the evening you can dance the shake or the syrtaki at Mykonos, like Paul Newman. Or, like Bardot, you can stop your boat in the open sea -- provided, of course, you have a virile Patrick to keep you company. . .

The best months for cruising in Greece are from April to November. The weather is always fair, the winds moderate; as soon as summer is over, there is the "little summer" which lasts almost till Christmas. Indeed, even after Christmas, from December until March, 60 out of 100 days are sunny. It is, one can almost say, always summer in Greece. If you are an amateur sailor, Greece is the place for you to cruise, because there are no reefs, no tides, no dangerous rocks; you are never far from the haven of a lovely island where you will be welcomed with bouzouki melodies, syrtaki and retsina, Greece's famous resin-flavored wine.

CAMPING: At the loveliest sites, next to the freshness of sparkling blue waters, crystal-clear springs and pine-trees, far from the noise and bustle of the cities, you will find, all over Greece, modern camping grounds equipped with all the amenities. Skindivers will find good fishing everywhere, and the locals will be glad to steer them to the best places. After the swimming and the fishing, there will be dancing, and feasting through the night. And throughout this enchanting landscape, Eros is forever aiming his bow, because don't forget: it was in Greece that Aphrodite rose out of the waves. . .

At present Greece has 2,401 hotels, with a total of 107,688 beds, and that number is expected to double within the next four years. What makes Greek hotels beyond competition in Europe is the unification of prices of Class A, B and C hotels, in accordance with the Greek Government's new tourist development policy.

GREECE, LAND OF LEGEND AND TRADITION

Every cave, every little chapel, every spring we come across in our wanderings through the Greek countryside has a story to tell -- a tale dating from classical antiquity, or from Byzantine times, or of our modern days. Ancient stones carved by human hands, full of the legends of the gods and the history of men; rocks linked to traditions and fairly tales; old cities that lived in the misty past of centuries ago and now lie buried under the earth or bask in venerable ruins under handsome modern houses and hotels, with all the comforts and amenities required by 20th century people. All this, Greece -- and Greece of 1970 -- has to offer. Greece, the land where the nymphs and the gods of legend co-exist peacefully with the television aerials. The visitor arriving in Greece senses at once that he is in a country completely different to any he has visited before. The landscape, the houses, the people have a character of their very own. Something that cannot be reproduced. Coming to ancient Pella, you will find the ruins of the palace where Alexander the Great once lived; climbing to the villages which cling to the side of Mount Pelion, the gentlest and greenest of Greek mountains, you will find yourself at the birthplace of Achilles, the celebrated hero of Homer's epic story. If you prefer something closer to the times we live in, go to Crete. In every village you will meet Zorba himself, ready to teach you how to dance the syrtaki and to offer you a glass of retsina, a wine once favored by the gods themselves.

A journey to Greece brings many surprises. All unawares, while you are visiting a village, you may find yourself the guest of honor at a wedding. Take it in your stride, don't hesitate: lift your glass in a toast to the newly-weds, wishing them a long and happy life. In Greece, the foreigner -- the stranger, or xenos, as he is called -- is sacred. So your wish has a special power. . .Weddings are the greatest feasts for the folks in the villages of Greece. Young men with their musical instruments stroll about the village, singing and inviting all and sundry to the wedding. The guests all bring gifts, and a little wheat to consolidate, symbolically, the happiness of the bride and groom. Often the wedding is held not in church but in the open. Then the sacrament is known as a "celestial wedding" because it was held under the sky. After the wedding comes the feasting at the bride's house; the merry-making and the dancing sometimes last for days, the center of activity moving to the village square, where wine and sweetmeats are offered to any and all foreigners who may be passing through.

1970 - GREECE, THE NEW COUNTRY

Appropriations totaling Drs. 3.25 billion will be spent for tourist development -- projects and studies -- by the National Tourist Organization of Greece during the five-year period from 1968 to 1972. Similar appropriations for the preceding five-year period totaled Drs. 2 billion. A program in the amount of Drs. 700 million for 1970 is in the process of rapid implementation; it includes yacht harbor facilities, camp sites, development of new tourist areas, development of mountain tourism through the construction of funicular railways, embellishment and remodeling of archaeological sites and buildings, development of caves, expansion of existing bathing facilities and construction of new ones, and many other projects. 1969 was for Greece the "golden year" of tourism. In the five-month period from January to May, $41 million worth of foreign exchange flowed into the country through tourists; the figure for the corresponding period of 1968 was $31.5 million. Income from tourism now ranks third in the list of Greece's sources of foreign exchange revenue, after merchant shipping and emigrants' remittances. Extension of present statistical figures places the number of tourists who will visit Greece in 1972 at 2.5 million, with a corresponding increase in foreign exchange revenue. To give the modern tourist the facilities he needs, transportation is being expanded, ferry-boat schedules are being extended, almost all the resort islands are getting helicopter service to the mainland, airports are being enlarged and new ones constructed, and the highway network is constantly being enlarged. Greece in 1970 is ready to receive the most demanding tourist.

FESTIVALS

Greece is more than just sun and sparkling blue sea. She is the country of the arts, the cradel of civilization. The theater was conceived here, and most of the fine arts. In keeping with this cultural heritage, the modern Greeks hold festivals of the arts throughout the summer, in many places. Best known is the Athens Festival, an annual event taking place from July to September. Its site is the Theater of Herodes Atticus. Here, at the foot of the Acropolis, international stars like Maria Callas, Rudolph Nureyev, the pianists Vladimir Ashkenasy and Julius Katchen, Pablo Casals, Maestro Von Jarajan, the composer Carl Orff, and groups such as the Old Vic Players, the Kirov Ballets of Moscow, the Leningrad Orchestra, Maurice Mezard's 20th century ballet -- these and many more perform each year for thousands of Greek and foreign spectators. The highlight of the Festival, however, are the performances of classical drama staged by the Greek National Theatre Organization. The tragic logos of Aeshylus, Sophocles and Euripides lives again in these hallowed precincts. The second most important Greek festival, the Festival of Epidaurus, is dedicated exclusively to classical drama. From June 30 to August 15 each year, festival performances are held in the beautifully preserved ancient theater of Epidaurus, which according to tradition was the birthplace of Asklipious (Aesculapius), God of Medicine. In addition to being the best preserved of Greece's ancient theatres, Epidaurus is one of the loveliest and most harmonious of structures, and it is unique in that it is the only ancient theater with a circular orchestra. It can hold 16,000 spectators. Special boats and buses carry visitors in comfort to Epidaurus from all over Greece.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW BEFORE YOU TRAVEL TO GREECE:

: Athens time is two hours ahead of Greenwich mean time.

: Most hotels, restaurants and shops are members of the Diners' Club, American Express and other credit-card organizations; holders of these cards can enjoy all facilities just by signing their name.

: The speed limit in built-up areas is 50 kilometers per hour.

: The speed limit on open roads is 70 kilometers per hour, except on the National Highways, where it is higher.

: The price of gasoline per imperial gallon is: Regular (84 octane), Drs. 23; Super (96 octane), Drs. 26.

: The price of a car wash is Drs. 60. Car wash and greasing, Drs. 80.

: Car hire rates are between Drs. 2 and 2.50 per kilometer, with a 100-milometer minimum.

: Insurance of foreign-registered cars in not obligatory in Greece. However, foreign motorists carrying an international green card are covered.

: Camp site rates are Drs. 10 per car plus Drs. 10 per person. Children under 4 years of age do not pay.

: Shops are open from 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4 to 7:30 p.m. They are closed in the afternoon, when everybody has a siesta in Greece. . .

: Travelers cheques are widely accepted and can be cashed easily.

: Electric current in most parts of the country is 220 volts A.C., with only a few areas still having 110 volts D.C.

: The purchase of Byzantine ikons and ancient statuettes and pottery is strictly forbidden.

: Tap water is perfectly potable and may be drunk without hesitation.

: Greek coffee houses serve mostly Turkish coffee at Drs. 3.50 to 5.00 per cup.

: Many cafes also serve espresso coffee at Drs. 5.00 to 8.00 per cup.

: Ouzo, the special Greek beverage, cost Drs. 3.00 to 5.00 per glass, with meze (Greek snacks).

: Greece produces excellent wines, which cost between Drs. 20 and Drs. 30 a bottle. Retsina, the national beverage, costs Drs. 6.00 or 8.00 per kilo.

: Every summer, at the Daphni Wine Festival, you can drink all the wine you want, entirely free.

: Greek girls prefer minis to maxis. As for the Greek men, their reputation is well known. . .

Now is the time to visit Greece, the new country, where an unforgettable vacation awaits you; in a friendly clime full of exotic enchantment.

Welcome to Greece

It has been said of Greece: It is a land which can be likened unto the Springtime of humanity.

This is no exaggeration: Indeed, when a stranger sets foot in Greece, the land with the oldest history in Europe, he acquires that exquisite feeling of a complete change which the human body senses every Spring.

Prepared from the time of his schooldays, every individual, upon setting foot on the soil of the ancient gods and the tales of old, feels himself transformed, without realising it, into a pilgrim.

It is the first strong impact which will prepare him for the change. Later, when the new visitors come to know the present form of this country, its daily life, the habits and customs of its people, when they have become conscious of how welcome they are and how much they have come to love the land, they will depart when the time comes but they will make sure they return.

Statistics have shown that foreigners who have visited and experienced Greek life have returned for a second time, as though in fulfilment of some pledge. On this occasion, it is with the consciousness and the knowledge of a friend who returns to find Penelope at her loom, the Sirens and Circe singing, Pan showing him the paths across the mountains and Pausanias giving him the history of Greece or some youngster showing him round the narrow streets of the old part of Athens in Plaka.

So, Welcome to Greece, be it the first, the second or the umpteenth time. A land that remains young, and a people always willing to greet you, are there to offer you sunshine, pleasure and leisure, as well as all that modern civilization has to offer, and all this in ideal natural surroundings.

Rentzis

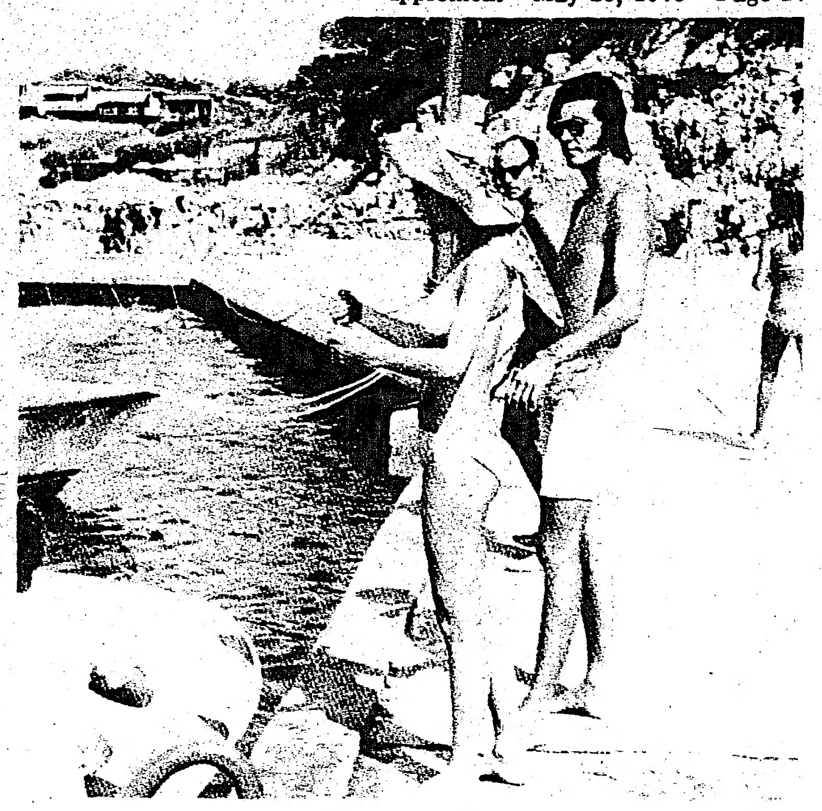
CKIE AND HER CHILDREN

ckie was seen everywhere last summer. She spent the e time in company with her children and there was ly a place in Greece she did not visit. In the picture she en at Ancient Olympia with John-John, Caroline and of Robert Kennedy's children, all of whom spent their ays on Scorpios island.

United Photoreporters

Mala Rubinstein with Greek Fisherman.

The "Mykonos Look". This cosmopolitan island inspired Mala Rubinstein to create a summer set of cosmetics to suit all women. The successful slogan, "Give your Eyes the Colour of the Aegean" was coined on Mykonos, where the world famous Mme Mala Rubinstein is seen spending some time last summer.



AGFA Press

Brigitte Bardot captivated.

Brigitte Bardot's whirlwind visit to Greece last summer set the cameras clicking relentlessly wherever she went: from the islands to "Astir" beach at Vouliagmeni, where she is pictured, and to the Greek tavernas. The Greeks found her fascinating and she herself has been quoted as having said that Greece is most captivating.

You have friends in Greece

Every stranger has friends in Greece. Even he who visits the country for the first time cannot feel lonely. The simplest folk in the remotest of mountain villages or the smallest of islands will try to cater for him and look after him.

It is one of many virtues of the people of this country. "Xenous Xenize" (be hospitable unto strangers) is the ancient commandment which one will come across reading Homer, it is a tradition which has been maintained in its purest form, cordial, sincere Greek hospitality

The Greek is emotional with a proud and heroic nature but he can be won easily with a smile and politeness. A nation much accustomed to travel with an immense maritime tradition and large communities established in America, Australia and South Africa, the Greek likes foreigners irrespective of their origin, social class, colour or race.

It is, perhaps, one of the faults of the Greek to rely too much on his undoubted intelligence which causes him to improvise more than to plan. He has an astute mind, is inventive, sentimental and on the whole quick tempered. Nevertheless he is happy to lead a simple life and keeps out of trouble.

However, when he is out to amuse himself, he knows how to laugh and enjoy himself. The folk songs of the rural districts have their own peculiar characterstic and reflect the long centuries during which the people struggled to shake off the yoke of the Ottoman Empire (1453 - 25th March 1821).

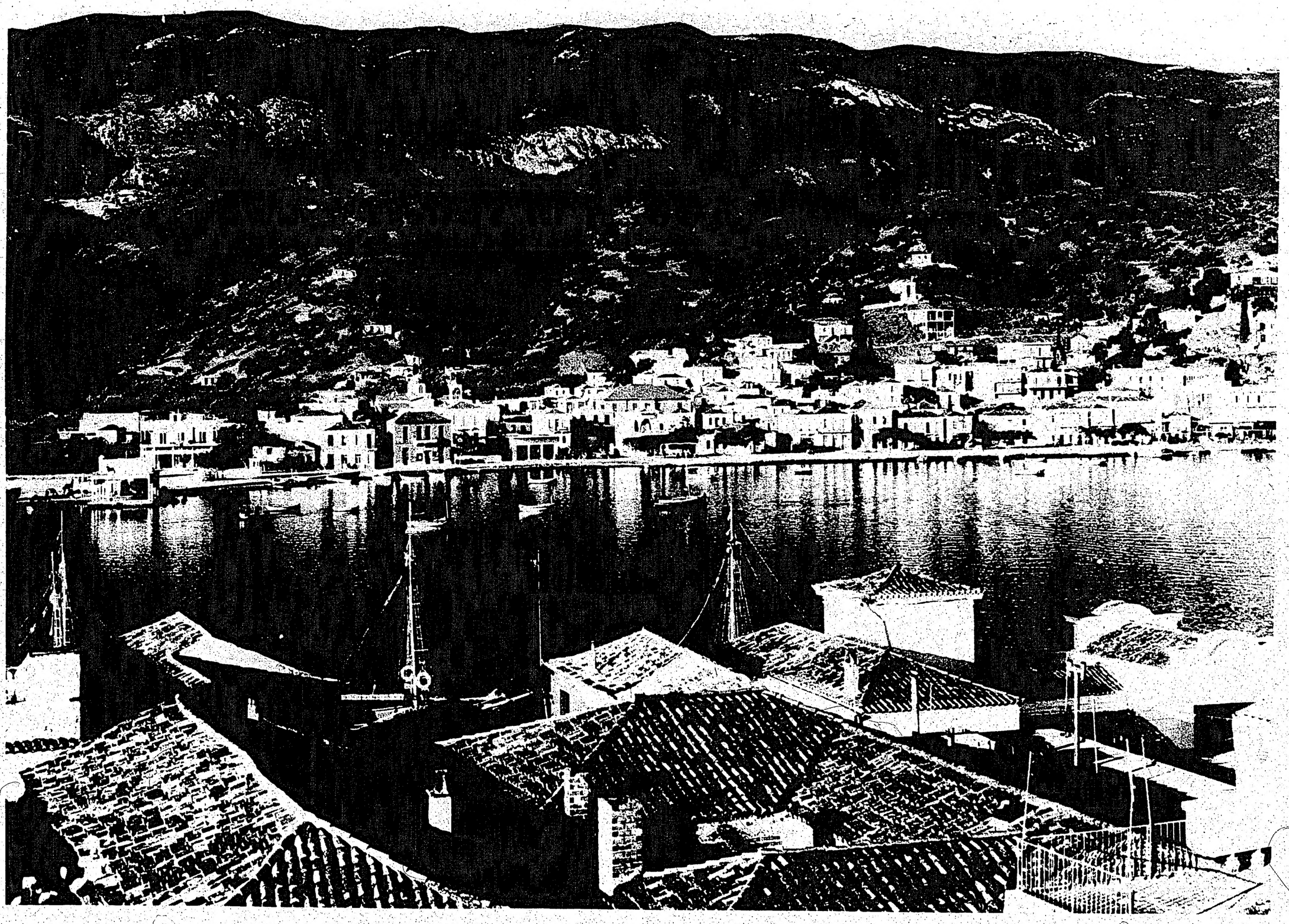
A renewed version of these folk songs is to be found in modern Greek light songs which have already earned international reputation for their odd rhythm.

Summer days in Greece by no means end with sunset, they carry on into the night. There is so much activity in the streets, places of entertainment, islands, beaches etc., that a person asks himself whether, perhaps, these people have found a way to overcome slumber.

The nights in Greece are particularly colourful. Following the intense light of the day, they come bathed in the strong light of the moon and the stars shining through a crystal clear sky carry with them the fragnance of salt and a more intense life which flows like new blood through the veins of man.

A Summer's night in Greece is indeed like a dream. Strolling up the narrow cobbled streets of the old quarter of Athens, Plaka, directly under the walls of the Acropolis or taking a panoramic view of Athens from the city's "verandah" on Lycabettus hill, or even sailing along the coast of chattin in the small hours of the morning on one of the islands such as Hydra, Myconos, Spetsai or Rhodes offers a sense of relaxation and bliss which will be retained as a happy memory for years to come.

The "Syrtaki". J. Scouroyannis



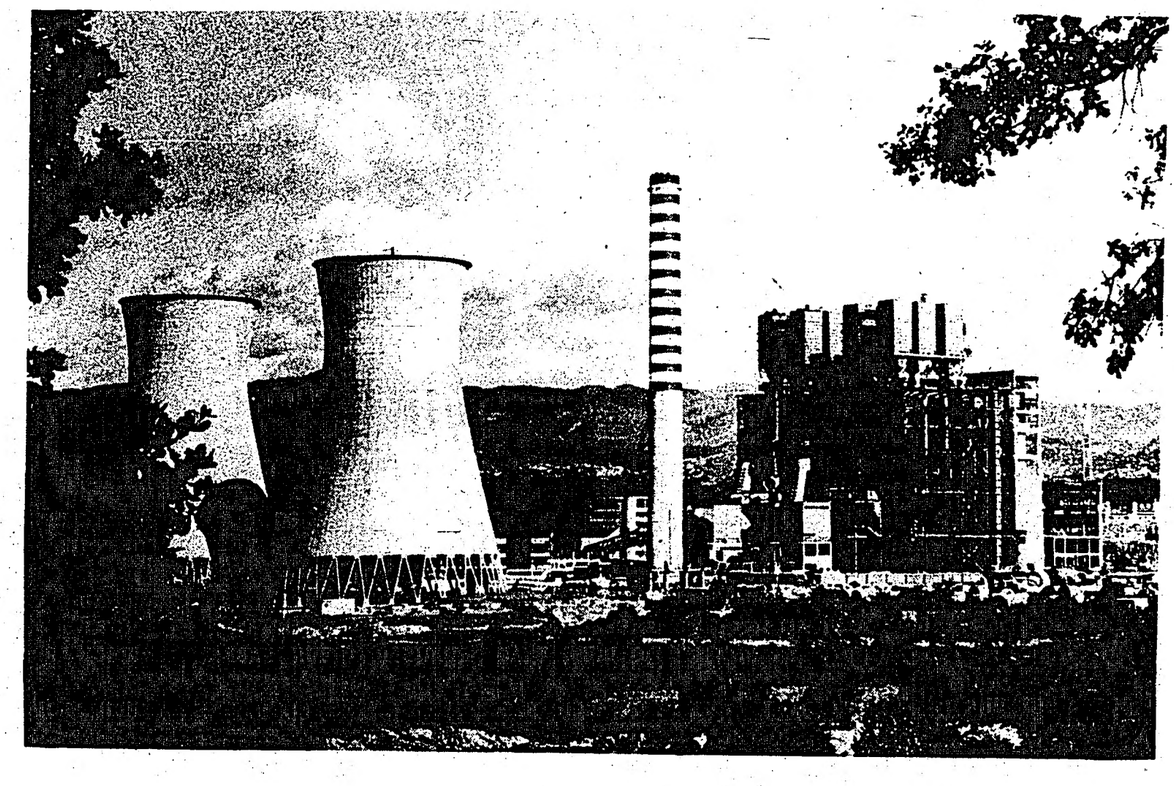
Poros, one more ideal island for pleasant and carefree holidays.

GREEK ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT INCREASED 48% SINCE 1966

Plans To Double Output by 1974 Now Under Way

In order to give a full picture of the past achievements and the future prospects of the Greek power economy, it will be necessary to review the period since the National Revolution of April 21, 1967, because the developments of that period played a decisive role in patterning the present power economy of Greece.

Indicative of the above is the fact that the electrification (exclusively handled by the P.P.C.), marked such progress since the revolution so as to make it possible to meet, within a relatively short period of time, the serious power shortage left by the inefficient planning of the pre-revolutionary period, which, combined with the prolonged draught, led to the imposition of restrictions on the consumption of electricity during the winter 1967-1968. The vigor with which the Greek power program began to be implemented, did not only succeed in providing power sufficiency, but it also allowed, for the first time in the history of the PPC, to start converting into stand-by plant the obsolete and uneconomical power units.



48 PER CENT INCREASE

Expressed in cold figures, the power output rose, by the end of 1969, to 8,160,000,000 kilowatt-hours, as against 5,385,600,000 kilowatt-hours for 1966 -- last year before the revolution. Taking, therefore, 1966 as a bench mark, the output rose by 51.50%, while the consumption of electricity reached 7,398,000,000 kilowatt-hours to mark a 48% increase against that for 1966.

A still clearer picture of the feat accomplished in the domain of power development since the revolution is given by the comparison of the achievements between 1967 and 1969, with those of the three-year period preceeding the Revolution of April 21, 1967, i.e. between 1964 and 1966.

This comparison shows that the installed capacity added to the System of the PPC in the period between 1964 and 1966, amounted to 573,633 KV, while the respective additions for 1967-1969 reached 920,500 kwh marking an increase by 60.47%. In parallel, the 13,285,000,000 kwh total output for 1964-1966 leaped up by 65.42% to a total 21,976,000,000 kwh for 1967-1969. At the same time, the consumption soared up from 11,985,000,000 kwh to 19,856,000,000 kwh, representing an increase by 66%.

Apart from its impressive buildup during the post-revolutionary period, the consumption is further distinguished by a novel geographical pattern and by the sharp increase in the market of heavy industry. This means that whereas by the end of the 1964-1966 period, the Capital area appears to absorb 48% of the total consumption, the respective figure drops to 39% for the end of 1969, the difference being to the benefit of the provincial and rural areas, now consuming 61% of the total sales.

93.2 PER CENT OF POPULATION SERVED

Besides, the steps taken by the National Government to encourage production caused the consumption of the heavy industry market to shoot up to 7,113,000,000 kilowatt-hours and outdo by 200.25% the respective figure for the period 1964-1966. At the same time, consumers were increased by 722,000 as against 514,000 for 1964-1966, to raise, by the end of 1969, the serviced population to 7,460,000, representing 93.2% of the total population of Greece.

This massive increase of consumption is chiefly attributable to the dynamic implementation of an extensive electrification program listed among the main targets of the post-revolutionary Management of the PPC in the framework of the broader Plan of the National Government. With the rural electrification, the said Plan aims at raising the standard of living of the Greek farmers.

It should be noted here that in spite of the uneconomic nature of the new service connections -- judged on a purely commercial basis -- the PPC, with the whole-hearted material and moral support of the National Government, has been successful in boosting them up by 143.65% within the three years since the revolution, comparing the respective figures for the period 1964-1966.

Accordingly, whereas during the period 1964-1966 a total of 1,441 villages and agglomerations were given service, the service connections for 1967-1969 rose to 3,511, thusly bringing down to 130 the average population of villages awaiting service. On the other hand, the portion of the serviced population jumped from 74.6% for 1966 to 93.2% by the end of 1969. These service network extensions are to be continued at a brisk pace and by the end of this year the average population of unserviced agglomerations will sink to 96 persons, while the portion of the serviced population will climb to a 96% of the total population of Greece.

The power plants commissioned within the three-year period since the revolution are: the Kastraki/Acheloos Hydroelectric Station with four units totalling 320,000 KW, the third and fourth unit of Aliveri/Euboea Steam-electric Station, with a total capacity of 300,000 KW, the 160,000 KW eighth unit of Keratsini/Athens, the 19,000 KW Edessaios Hydroelectric Station and the two 16,200 KW each gas-turbine in Crete.

NEW PROJECTS PLANNED

Apart from the above projects which were executed in an extremely short period of time, construction and planning is under way of new power projects destined to increase the installed capacity of the System of PPC and to develop on a grand scale the power resources of Greece, such as the hydraulic potential of rivers, the lignite and-probably-the peat and thus save a considerable amount of foreign exchange that would have to be spent otherwise on liquid fuel imports.

The most important of these new projects is the lignite-fired Steam-electric Project of Megalopolis, combining the operation of a 250,000 KW Station with the development of an opencast lignite mine with an estimated output of 4,200,000 t of lignite a year. Being one of the major undertakings of the period since the revolution, this project aims at developing a huge deposit estimated at 360 million tons of lignite and at saving a yearly $5,600,000 in foreign exchange.

One other major project-now in the early stages of implementation -- is the Iavrion/Attiki power Center which is to have a total installed capacity of 2,000,000 KW, equally shared between nuclear and thermal units. Messrs A.E.G. have already started to install the first 150,000 KW oil-fired unit which is scheduled for commissioning in 1971. Work is also to start shortly for the installation of the second 300,000 KW unit to be supplied by Messrs ALSTHOM of France.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Organization TECHNOPROMEXPORT carries on the installation of a ninth, 200,000 KW oil-fired unit at the Keratsini/Athens Stam-electric Station. This unit shall be commissioned within the year and is to contribute 1,300,000 kilowatt-hours to the National System every year.

Strong efforts have also been made since the revolution in the general direction of developing the hydro-power resources of Greece. One positive expression of this endeavor of the post-revolutionary Management of the PPC is the award to engineering firms of international repute, of a number of contracts, for the preparations of studies, the primary aim of which is the development of the hydro-power of 11 Greek rivers and tributaries with an estimated output capacity of 8,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The hydraulic potential of three of the said rivers shall be studied by a team of UNO and PPC experts on the basis of a contract recently entered into between the UNO, the Greek Government and the PPC. The relevant costs shall be met by a $1,000,000 contribution on the part of UNO and a $1,500,000 counter-contribution of the PPC.

MILLIONS SAVED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Naturally, Greece has a lot more hydraulic resources to be developed. The total utilizable hydraulic potential of the country has been estimated at 21 billion kilowatt-hours, only one third of which is at present developed by the existing hydroelectric Station. A characteristic of the planned progressive development is the utilization of potentials as low as 500 KW in certain parts of the country. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that it was only after the revolution that the development of the hydraulic potential of the Greek rivers was tackled on such a scale. It is also to be noted that with the full progressive development of the entire utilizable hydro-power of the Greek rivers, the country will save every year some 180 million dollars in foreign exchange.

In the meantime, the PPC signed on February 20, 1970, with Messrs ALSTHOM of France the contract for the execution of the Polyphyton/Aliakmon project, the 360,000 KW station of which is scheduled to operate in 1974.

As regards the development of solid fuel deposits, the PPC has proceeded, since the Revolution of April 21, to extensive explorations in the lignite-ferous area of Ptolemais/Macedonia where new large lignite deposits in the order of 500,000,000 tons were discovered. On the basis of these new possibilities, the PPC steps into the extension of six additional units of 300,000 KW each. The PPC has awarded the contract for the supply of the first of these 300,000 KW units to the Joint Venture of Messrs ALSTHOM of France Messrs K.S.G. of Germany and Messrs WAAGNER BIRO of Austria. The remaining five lignite-fired units are to be installed in Ptolemais progressively until 1980.

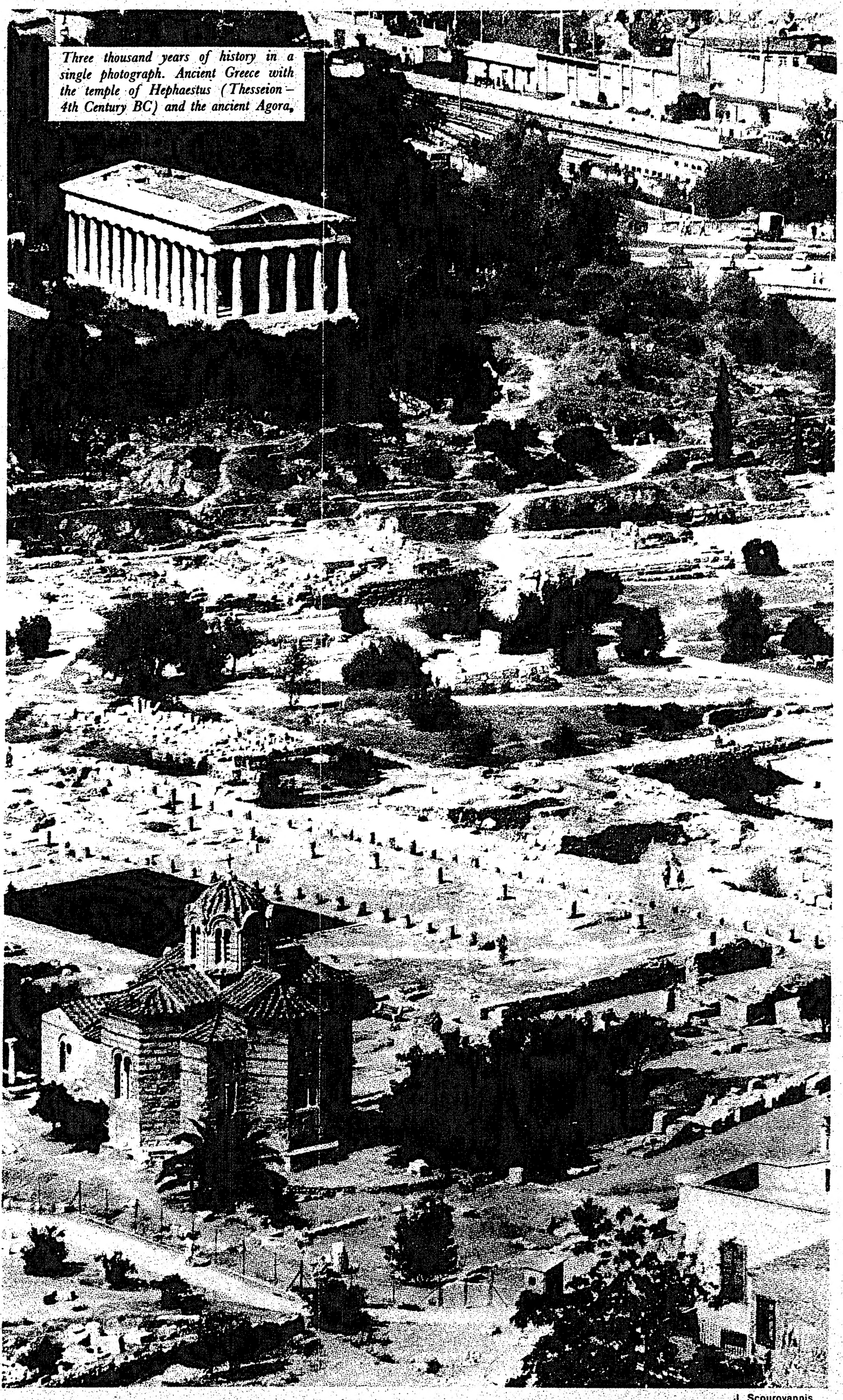
DEVELOPMENT OF PEAT DEPOSITS

In the meantime, steady progress has been made in the direction of developing the peat deposits in Macedonia, near the ancient town of Philippi where a large deposit in the order of 4,000,000,000 cubic meters has been discovered. A preliminary study has already been prepared by Messrs FIGHTNER CONSULTING ENGINEERS in this respect. Last December, the PPC signed with Messrs ENERGOMACHEXPORT of USSR the protocole for the commencement of talks for the preparation of a new preliminary study and for the subsequent preparations of the final study to be followed by the execution of the Philippi peat development project through the installation of a power plant, providing of course, that the development of the deposit is to prove economically viable. A characteristic feature of the protocole signed in Moscow is that the contract to be entered into will provide that the payment for both the studies and the execution of the project, will be mostly made in tobacco and other Greek products.

Under these circumstances, the planning of the PPC covers today a large part of the seventies, and provides for the execution of new generation, transmission and distribution projects which, in conjunction with the construction of parallel works, will ensure full industrialization of the Greek economy.

It is expected that very soon, i.e. by 1974, the pace at which the electrification program is implemented since the revolution, and especially the development of the local power resources, will make it possible to meet by approximately 61% the power requirements by suing domestic power resources, namely lignite and hydro-power. The remaining 39% of the requirements shall be met by oil-fired stations. By the end of 1974, the installed capacity and the output capacity of the PPC's System is sure to become more than doubled.

HISTORY AND FOLKLORE



Three thousand years of history in a single photograph. Ancient Greece with the temple of Hephaestus (Thesseion – 4th Century BC) and the ancient Agora.

J. Scouroyannis

Greek folk-dancing. Kilted mountaineers and the girls of Arachova. Each district in Greece has its distinctive dance, its peculiar steps and its own songs. Many of the Greek folk-dances derive their origin from the depths of a long history.

GREEK FOLK DANCES

It is an accepted fact that folk art and folk dances are a direct reflection of the soul of a people. This is especially true in Greece because, in the Greek dances and songs we see performed a very old tradition which began in ancient Greece. The Greek folk dances, both those which involve jumping and springing into the air and are danced usually by men, and the slow, rhythmical ones which are danced close to the ground and are typical and more suited to the character of a woman, resemble the paintings of dancers on ancient Greek vases, displaying the same clasping of hands, position of the body and head and the same characteristic steps.

Performances of folk dances, with colourful costumes of the various regions, accompanied by folk songs and music played on traditional instruments—violins, clarinets, flutes, lyres, and the "santouri"—are given each evening from May to September at the Theatre on Philopappos Hill in Athens by the Society of Greek Folk Dances and Songs, directed by Mme Dora Stratou.

GREEK FOLKLORE

No other nation in the world, with the exception perhaps of the Chinese, has such an old and rich heritage of traditions which were shaped through several millennia of unbroken national life during which time their civilisation was able to retain certain important traits of its character even after centuries of foreign domination, while at the same time deeply influencing the conquerors.

This unique heritage of the Greek people manifests itself in various media through which the Greek people's wealth of feeling, of concepts and beliefs is expressed. Namely, in their unparalleled folklore in the form of poetry and song, which has no equal either as regards the variety and wealth of sentiments expressed, the depth of feeling conveyed, or the matchless purity of form which characterizes them.

A close study of Greek poetry and literature through the ages actually leads to some striking evidence of the extent to which the concepts of certain important aspects and values in life have followed a continuous line of existence and can still be found in the "demotic poetry"—handed over orally through the centuries and enriched in the process—of the Greek people. Faithfulness towards a friend, respect of the precepts of hospitality even when an enemy benefits from it, the cult of Beauty, a chivalrous and dauntless confrontation of Death coupled with the belief in the remorseless power of Fate—devoid of the influences of the Hebrew and Christian philosophy of sin and punishment—have survived from the pagan myths of the remotest antiquity, through classical, Roman and medieval days, down to this very day.

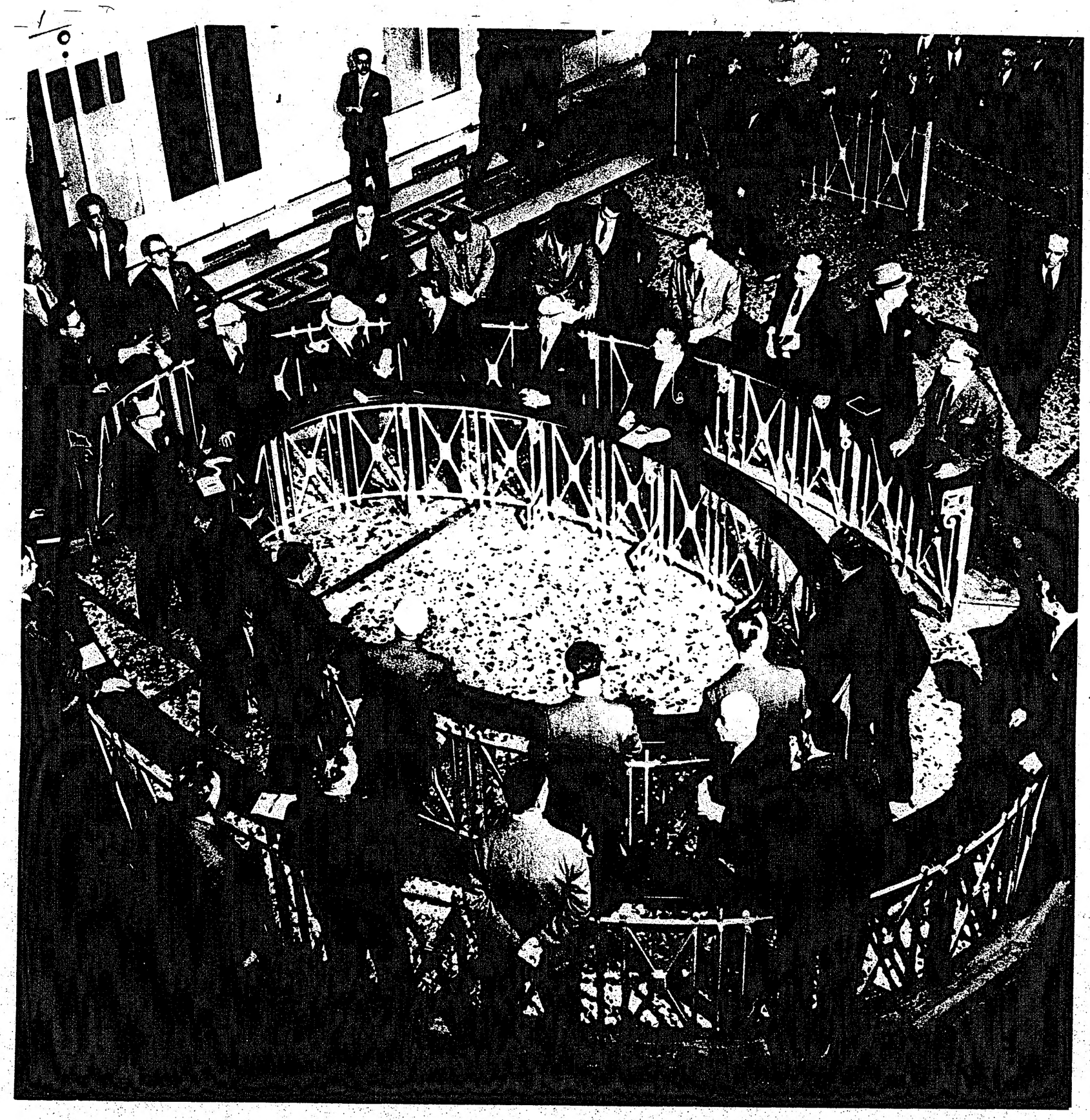
The Christian legacy of Greece has actually been shaped in the crucible of the nation's deeply rooted traditions and beliefs. The gods and demi-gods, the nymphs, the nereids, the gorgons of ancient mythology, with their various powers, have actually become embodied in Christian Saints and other spirits. The Virgin Mary does not merely represent a symbol of human chastity and meekness, but has also in times of tribulation become the Protector of the Greek race and of the Faith, a symbol of Freedom and Victory greatly reminiscent of the goddess Athena. Alexander the Great—his name turned into the compound form Meg'Alexandros—lives on in Greek folklore as a symbol of chivalry, the saviour of the weak and the slayer of dragons, like Saint George.

H. Megaloconomou

The celebrated coloured soprano Felicia Weathers made an appearance as a soloist together with the Athens State Orchestra in the Odeum of Herod Atticus. She sang arias from operas by Verdi and Puccini.

The 1969 Athens Festival opened with Verdi's opera "Macbeth", presented by the National Opera of Greece, with Inge Borkh and Kostas Paskalis in the main parts.

The Athens Stock Exchange



Since its establishment in 1876, the Athens Stock Exchange, as the main institution of the Greek Capital Market, has contributed much to the financing of the country's economic development. Many private companies have drawn long-term capital for their expansion through this market, while the government borrowed also large sums of capital to finance public investment.

Presently, there are about 80 private corporations trading their shares on this Exchange, and 47 government and public utilities loans listed on it. The total market value of these securities rose from 8 billion Drs in 1960 to 53 billion in the end of January 1970. Over the same period, the general price index rose from 196 to 922 per cent.

Equally impressive was the rise in the volume of transactions on the Athens Stock Exchange, especially during the last four years. From 750 million drs. in 1966 total transactions rose to Drs. 1,018 million in 1967, to Drs. 1,885 million in 1968 and to Drs. 2,786 in 1969.

Some of the advantages of the securities traded on the Athens Stock Exchange may be summarized as follows:

a) All bonds and shares are anonymous (to the bearer), with the exception of the Bank and Insurance shares which are registered certificates.

b) Income earned on Greek bonds is exempted from income tax, while Government loans issued after the year 1945 have lotteries features also exempted from any tax liabilities.

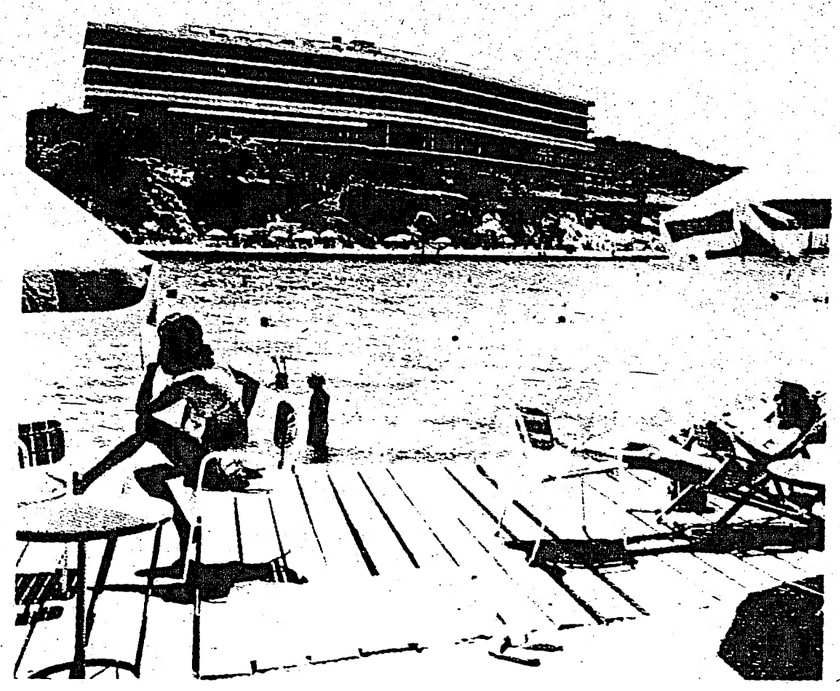
c) Dividends up to 15,000 drs received from one company, and up to 30,000 drs per shareholder received from more than one company are not taxed. Dividends beyond these limits are taxed and the tax is witheld at a maximum rate of 30 per cent annually.

d) There is no tax on the capital gains for individual investors.

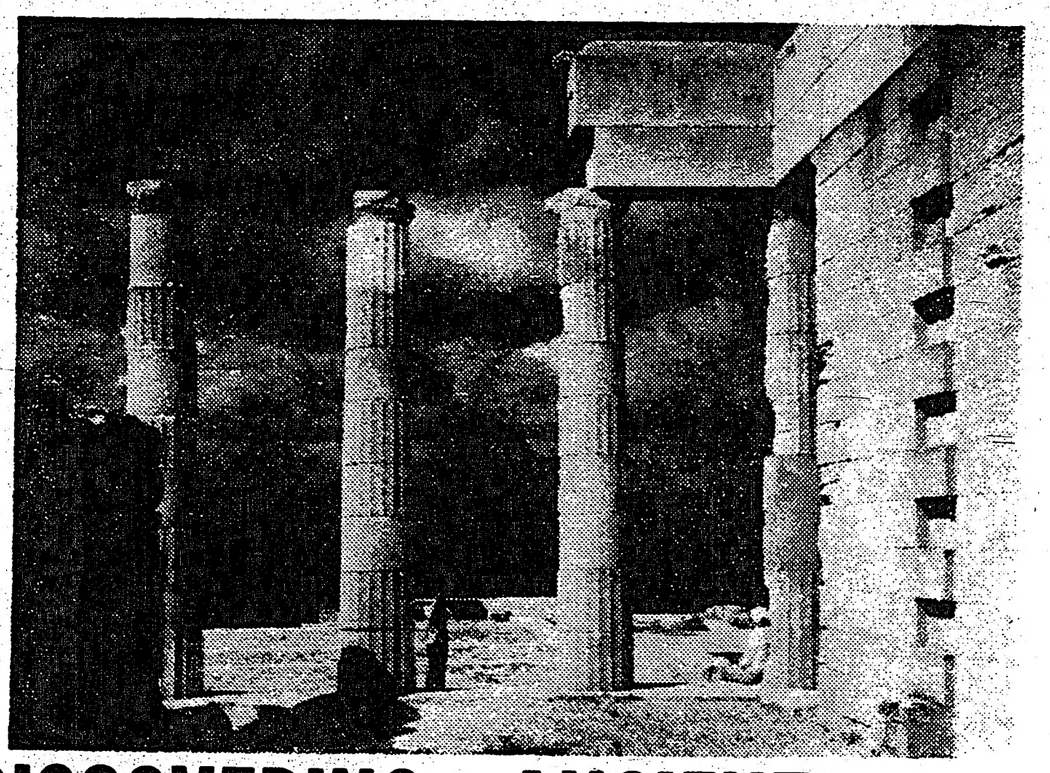
e) Each company must distribute annually realized profits at least 6 per cent on the nominal value of its share capital.

j) The broker's commission, charged on securities transactions, is 0,5 per cent in the case of anonymous securities. No other charges are involved in the transfer of securities listed on the Stock Exchange.

h) Income earned on securities may be exported under certain conditions and after a decision of the Currency Committee.



Enjoying the sea in conditions of comfort.



Right: The Doric Temple on the Acropolis at Lindes.

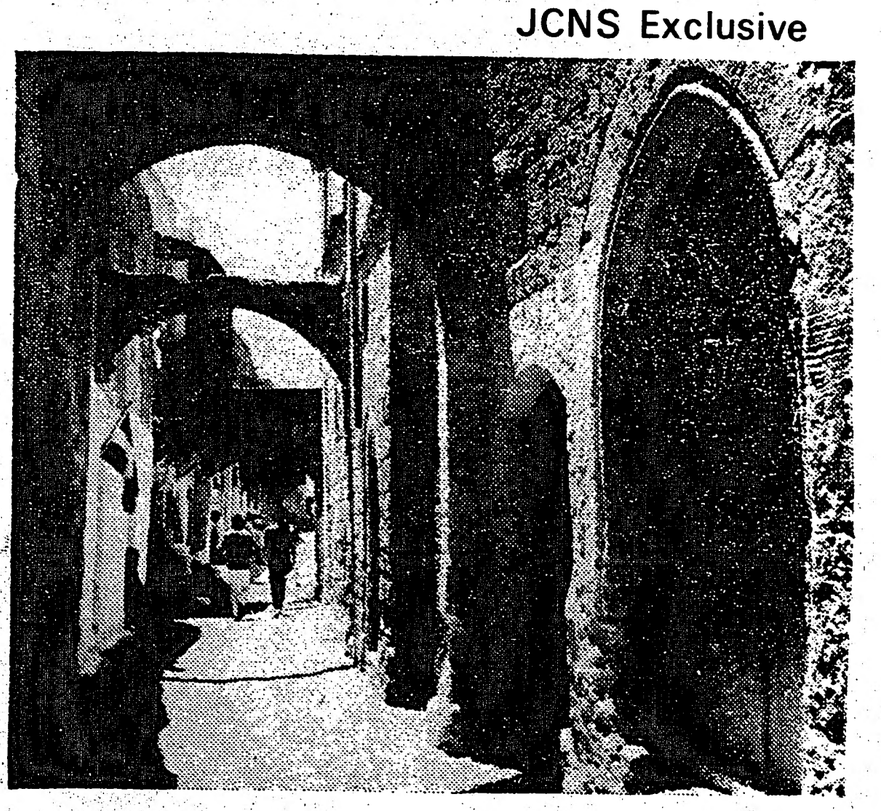
Below: In the Turkish quarter of Rhodes

(Photos by J. ALLAN CASH

DISCOVERING ANCIENT JEWISH QUARTER

JCNS Exclusive

The café: here world problems are debated.



Greek cuisine: a new culinary discovery.

THE ISLAND OF RHODES HAS everything that one expects from a Greek island, and in good measure, with a lot more besides.

It has endless miles of beaches, sunshine that could be absolutely guaranteed until late October, at least, beautiful hills and countryside, ancient castles, some wonderful Greek ruins, colourful little towns and villages, and by no means least —the city of Rhodes itself. Rhodes is becoming increasingly popular, with new hotels opening one after the other. But it is large enough to avoid becoming over-crowded.

Rhodes is easy to get at now, just as easy as any of the popular places in the southern Mediterranean that have blossomed forth in the last decade, for BEA have recently started a direct jet service from London, non-stop to Rhodes. In little more than three hours from London we stepped out into the cool air of the dawn, for this is a night flight, and it almost seemed that we were wafted into the airport buildings on waves of perfume.

The whole island is covered with thyme and marjoram and a score of other aromatics, so that everywhere one's nostrils are assailed with gorgeous scents. In the hills the hot sun among the pines brings out their essence in a manner that is almost heady.

What does one do in Rhodes? Having baked in the sun for a couple of days and swum in the sea (it is intensely blue, not wine dark as legend would have it, except at sunset), what then?

RHODES

The three main things, it seemed to us after exploring the whole island, are first, to scour the old town from end to end, soak up the strange and colourful history of the Crusaders and the glorious buildings they handed down from those days. Secondly, have a day at Lindos, an hour's drive away. Thirdly, take a half-day trip along the west coast to Filerimos and Kamiros.

If you still have ambitions and energy, you can motor, as we did, all round the Island, through strange and remote country, beside dried-up river courses ablaze in early summer with oleanders. We stopped to climb up to the fairy-tale castle of Monolithos, set high upon a crag by the Crusaders as a look-out post.

There were villages where we stopped for beer or wine, or Turkish coffee, and in one we had an excellent lunch of real Greek food, something too rare, we thought, in the hotels. It was a good day's outing on roads that wound along the coast and through the hills but gave us no trouble at all.

But for three main suggestions. The present old town of Rhodes was built by the Crusaders and held by them until overwhelmed by the Turks in 1522. Guarded by triple walls and a double moat, it was for long impregnable. At the highest point the Crusaders built the Palace of the Knights, really a fortress in itself, within the walls. Twice a week visitors are escorted round the walls, a delightful hour's stroll providing some splendid views across the city.

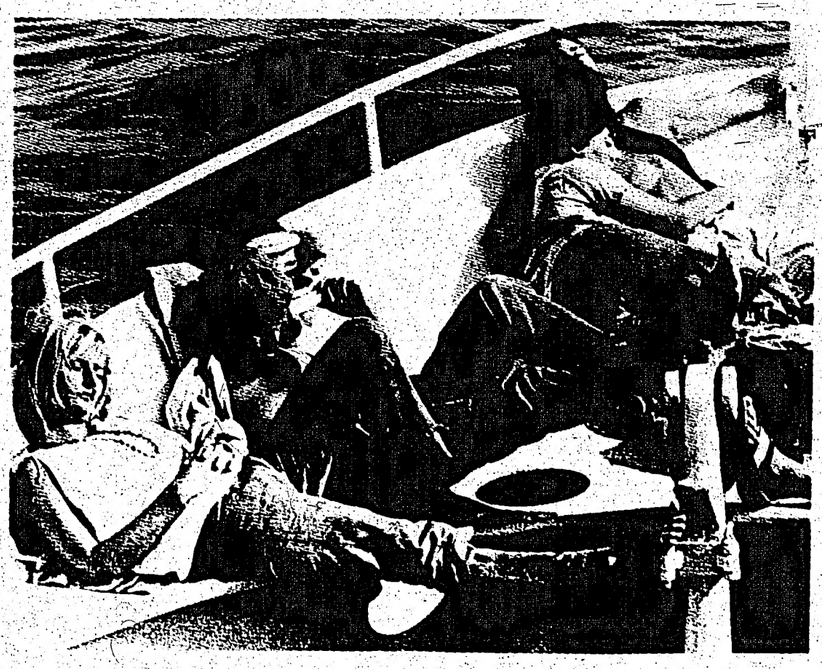
Every night there is a Son et Lumière spectacle, seen from a small park below the Palace of the Knights. It is given in three different languages each night, at hourly intervals, and should not be missed on any account. Tours through the Palace of the Knights and through the museum, formerly the hospital of the knights, are available each day.

The old town is divided into various quarters, for instance the Jewish quarter (though few Jews live there today) and the Turkish quarter, where the streets are narrow and the buildings are strengthened against earthquakes by arches thrown across the streets from one wall to another. There are quaint little squares, and everywhere cafés where one can enjoy a cool drink or a coffee. We spent many an hour in the old town and always found something new and interesting.

Lindos is a pretty little town nestling round a sandy bay, with a glorious acropolis on a steep hill, and sheer cliffs down into the sea. It has temples and battlements and ancient walls, with splendid views down on to the town, inland and along the coast—indeed, this acropolis is rated second only to Athens itself. In the town there are restaurants, one in particular down on the beach, where we had a good lunch in the open air, shaded by an awning from the hot sun.

Filerimos is another hill-top site of ancient Greece, with a more modern church on the same site, with sheltered cloisters and a lofty look-out point. Kamiros was an old Greek town set high up in a lovely valley overlooking the sea, but apparently quite undefended. With tree-clad hills on either side, it is in an idyllic situation, and much excavation work has been done here. It was a long time before we could tear ourselves away and follow the winding road down through the scented pine trees to the coast again.

For evening entertainment in Rhodes city, there are several small night clubs, and in the Grand Hotel there is a casino, open till 4 a.m., with the usual games of chance. Rhodes seemed to us to be particularly well endowed with good class restaurants offering really good food at delightfully low prices.



Return from the islands—happy memories.

CRETE

JCNS Exclusive

OLD AND MODERN

A day on an ancient isle

By BETTY and ALLAN CASH

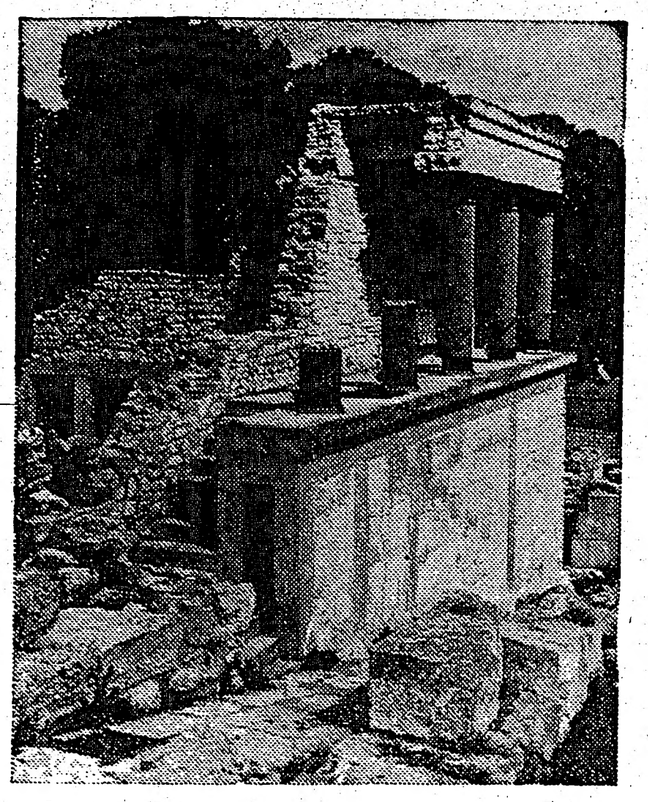
ONE day in Crete is not nearly long enough to cover the whole island, but quite a lot can be done if the day is carefully planned beforehand. Many Mediterranean cruises include Crete, the ship usually arriving early in the morning and leaving in the evening. We found ourselves in just this position on a British India Educational Cruise, but we left Crete in the evening feeling that we had seen quite a lot in a short time.

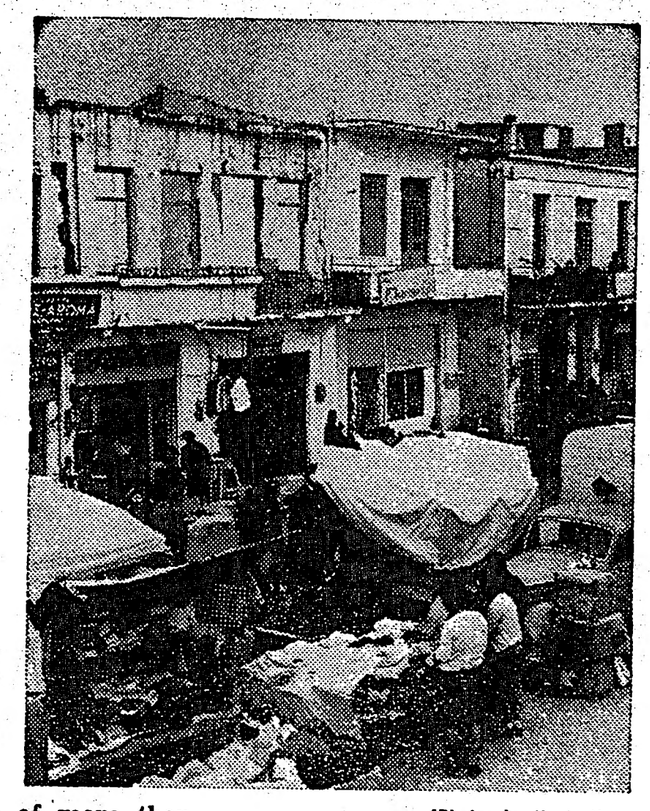
First we had a good look round Heraklion, where the cruise ships invariably stop. It is an old city with a rich history, having been built in the ninth century C.E. by the Saracens. The most imposing feature is the great wall and fortress built by the Venetians much later on, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a stronghold that withstood a siege for 22 years before finally falling to the Turks.

The beautiful fountain of Morosini, and the Damaskinos frescoes in the Aghios Minos Cathedral are well worth seeing. Damaskinos was the man who taught El Greco the art of painting.

Crete is famous as the seat of the Minoan civilisation which preceded that of Greece by many centuries. In fact, there is plenty of evidence that Crete was being developed in the Neolithic period, perhaps as far back as 6,000 B.C.E.

In 2,100 B.C.E. the first of the Minoan palaces was built. These were completely destroyed by earthquakes some 400 years later, but the Cretan and Minoan civilisation gradually recovered and reached its height between 1600 and 1400 B.C.E. During that time great palaces were built in various parts of the island, the greatest apparently being that at Knossos, a few miles from Heraklion.





[Photos by the authors

Left: Among the ruins of ancient Knossos

Above: Market day at Mires

Nothing definite was known about the Minoan civilisation until 1899, when the British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans began his great work of excavation at Knossos. Here he unearthed the great palace which, with its associated buildings, covered an area of more than twenty-thousand square yards.

He discovered a throne room, a theatre, various workshops, apartments and countless other rooms and buildings. Below ground level many objects, including the alabaster throne, were found to be intact. He did some partial reconstruction, with great skill, so that today we can catch more than a glimpse of the high degree of civilisation that the Minoans enjoyed.

Knossos is the big "must" for any visit to Crete.

We hired a taxi for the day and after a quick tour of Heraklion we drove out to Knossos. It was a beautiful day in the spring, the best possible time to see this unique site, not too

(cont. on page 23)

The Athens Automatic International Telephone Exchange

1. The Athens Automatic International Telephone Exchange, a Pentaconta installation comforming with the most up-to-date technical requirements, was put into operation on the 23rd of December, 1969.

2. The total purchase and installation cost amounted approximately to 18 million drachmas. Just because of the relatively low expenditure involved, the Board of the Hellenic Telecommunications Organization (O.T.E.) considered it unnecessary to delay any further the provision of such an important facility to the public and the national economy. Accordingly, it spared no effort to ensure that the whole project was completed in the shortest possible time.

3. The equipment of the exchange is fully adequate to serve the Country's international telephone traffic, not only for the present but also for some time to come.

4. The new exchange provides automatic connection for outgoing calls from Greece to Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and semi-automatic connection with the U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and Japan.

Besides, for incoming calls, automatic dialing to Greece is at present available only to subscribers in West Germany, while semi-automatic connection is obtainable from nearly all the other countries mentioned above. However, the introduction of a fully automatic service for incoming calls from all the above-mentioned countries in Europe is expected to be realized within the very near future.

The new exchange also provides automatic or semi-automatic telephone communication to and from other countries besides Greece, namely those countries which are connected with Greece and which have available the necessary technical equipment. This facility was envisaged as part of the efforts being made by the Board of the O.T.E. to turn Greece into an important nodal point in international telecommunications.

5. We should explain that with the "automatic" telephone service, the subscriber dials the number of a subscriber abroad direct from his own telephone, provided, of course, that both are connected to the automatic networks of their own countries. With the "semi-automatic" service, the subscriber dials the operator of the telephone exchange he belongs to, in the usual way, and the required number abroad is then dialed automatically by the operator at the International Telephone Exchange of the country from which the call is being made, without any interference of the operator in the country being called. (In Greece the number abroad is dialed direct by the operator at the Athens International Telephone Exchange. Both systems are the most up-to-date methods of telephone communication in existence, and they further ensure an enormous reduction in waiting time for subscribers.

6. In the new exchange, there are 26 operators' switchboards to deal with the semi-automatic service. These comply with the latest technique, with no plugs or leads, and with a capacity quite sufficient to cope with any traffic that may arise.

7. In the case of semi-automatic system, if it so happens that language difficulties arise when a number is called by an operator in a foreign country, the calling operator can immediately bring into the circuit the operator of the country being called.

8. Method of charging international telephone calls:

Calls carried out manually or semi-automatically, whose actual duration is three minutes. If, however, the duration of the call exceeds three minutes, extra time is charged at one-third of the three-minute rate for each minute, or part thereof, in excess of three minutes.

The charges for calls made on the automatic system, however, are advantageous to the subscriber, as every call is charged according to its actual duration, even if this is only a fraction of a minute.

Fourth in the world

TREND OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Interesting United Nations information

Greece holds the fourth place among 14 countries surveyed by the UNO in terms of the trend of industrial production, having achieved a rate of increase of 11.3%.

The above follow from data published in the UNO Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, issue of December 1969, (pp 22-23), referring to the month of August 1969, in comparison with August 1968.

Specifically, according to the UN data published, the change of the Industrial Production Index by country, is as follows:

COUNTRY	RATE %
1. Japan	16.2
2. West Germany	11.9
3. Austria	11.6
4. GREECE	11.3
5. Bulgaria	10.1
6. Finland	10.0
7. East Germany	9.3
8. France	8.6
9. Roumania	8.5
10. Luxembourg	7.3
11. USA	6.9
12. Poland	6.6
13. Sweden	6.0
14. Norway	3.8

It follows from these reliable data, in connection with the survey of 14 countries, that GREECE holds one of the highest positions in terms of the trend of industrial production on a world-wide scale, and is steadily following the course toward the acquisition of higher wage levels, directly affecting the standard of living of the Greek people upwards.

Leisurely hours in the winding streets of Mykonos. Donkey-back touring.

L. Benaki

Helena Rubinstein's ("Mykonos Look") models in Mykonos.

THE CYCLADES

Among the chief attractions of Greece are her islands, each with its individual character, local colour, its own landscape and history. Most of them have remained untouched by modern civilization and in consequence have kept their old charm quite unspoilt.

A group of islands, one close to the other, forming roughly a circle, hence the name Cyclades, with Delos as the centre of archaeological interest, Mykonos as the centre of tourist attraction and Syros as the administrative centre in the middle of the Archipelago. They can be likened, with a little stretch of the imagination, to stepping stones for a giant making his way across from the Greek mainland to Asia Minor opposite. They are so spaced that an amateur sailor can navigate among them.

Kea, Kythnos, Serifos, Kimolos, Siphnos, Milos, Folegandros, Sikinos, Ios, Santorin, Anafi, Amorgos, Naxos, Paros, Antiparos, Mykonos, Delos, Syros, Tinos, Andros are all islands which bristle with tourist activity during the Summer season and attract mostly those who seek real rest and relaxation.

The short sea journey (there are regular daily services from Piraeus) well organized swimming beaches and tourist catering installations, points of archaeological interest, popular arts and crafts, the architecture of their snow-white island houses and the food specialties found on each island in addition to the simple and informal life which goes with the spontaneous welcome and forthright character of the islanders combine to make these islands favourite resorts.

Castles in the sand.

OLD AND MODERN

(cont. from page 22)

hot and the air cool and fresh.

We marvelled at the paintings, the great storage jars, the throne and the amazingly modern plumbing arrangements, and felt more moved than we have been by some of the famous Greek and Roman remains elsewhere. The whole place has such a strange air of mystery about it, set as it is on rising ground in the lovely green countryside.

We then drove on across the island to Phaestos, some thirty-five miles away. This route goes right through the heart of the country, through a region of green hills and valleys, small villages and one little town—Mires. Here, to our delight, the market was in full swing, right down the main street, with people in costume, stalls filled with colourful fruit and vegetables, all sorts of local tit-bits for sale, sweet cakes and appetising hot dishes.

Phaestos is the site of another great Minoan palace, built about the same time as Knossos. It is set on a hill-top—an incomparable position—with wide views across the broad green plain of Mesara to the great bulk of the Mount Ida Range (Idi Oros), over 8,000 feet high. Excavations at Phaestos have not disclosed quite such treasures as at Knossos, and there has been little attempt at any rebuilding, but it is nevertheless an important and beautiful historical site, well worth the journey for the lovely scenery alone.

We had lunch, with an excellent Cretan wine, at a moderately good restaurant close to the site, sitting out on a terrace above the vast view of the Mesara Plain. Then we went on a few miles to see the ruins of the villa of Aghia Triada, once a royal summer-house. It lies below the crest of the hills and we looked right down on to it from a promontory, with the green plain beyond.

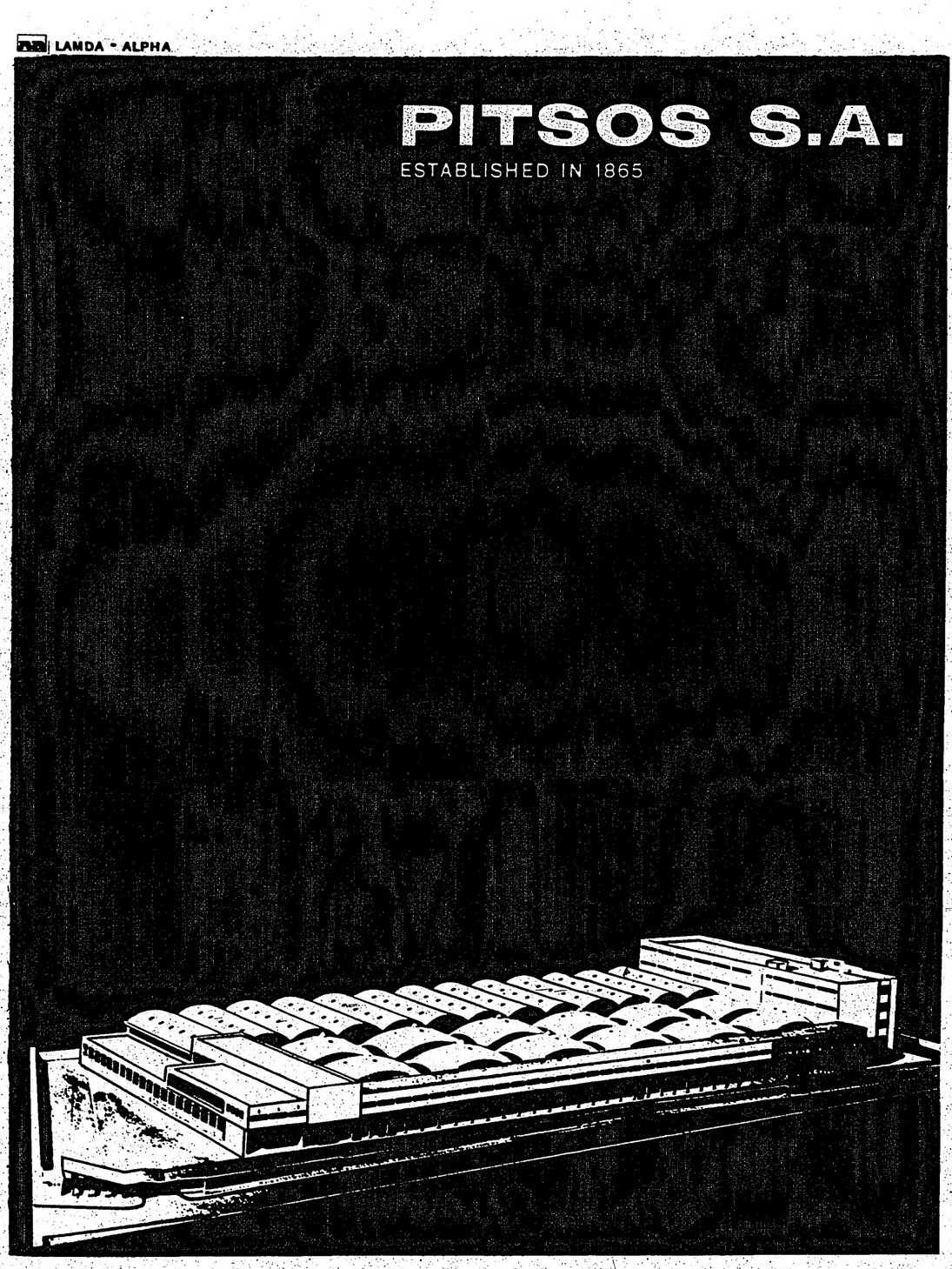
We drove back to Heraklion the same way, stopping here and there to admire the views, especially as we crossed the Pass of Vourvoulitis, to inspect the ruins of an ancient church and even to pick some of the lovely wild flowers to take back to the cabin on our ship.

Crete, can, of course, be reached by air in very short time from Athens, and there are good hotels at Heraklion and Khania, with lesser ones at other places. But many more and better hotels will be needed if Crete is to become a popular holiday island. It certainly has many attractions to make it so, and a beautiful climate.

LAMDA - ALPHA

PITSOS S.A.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865



PITSOS QUALITY

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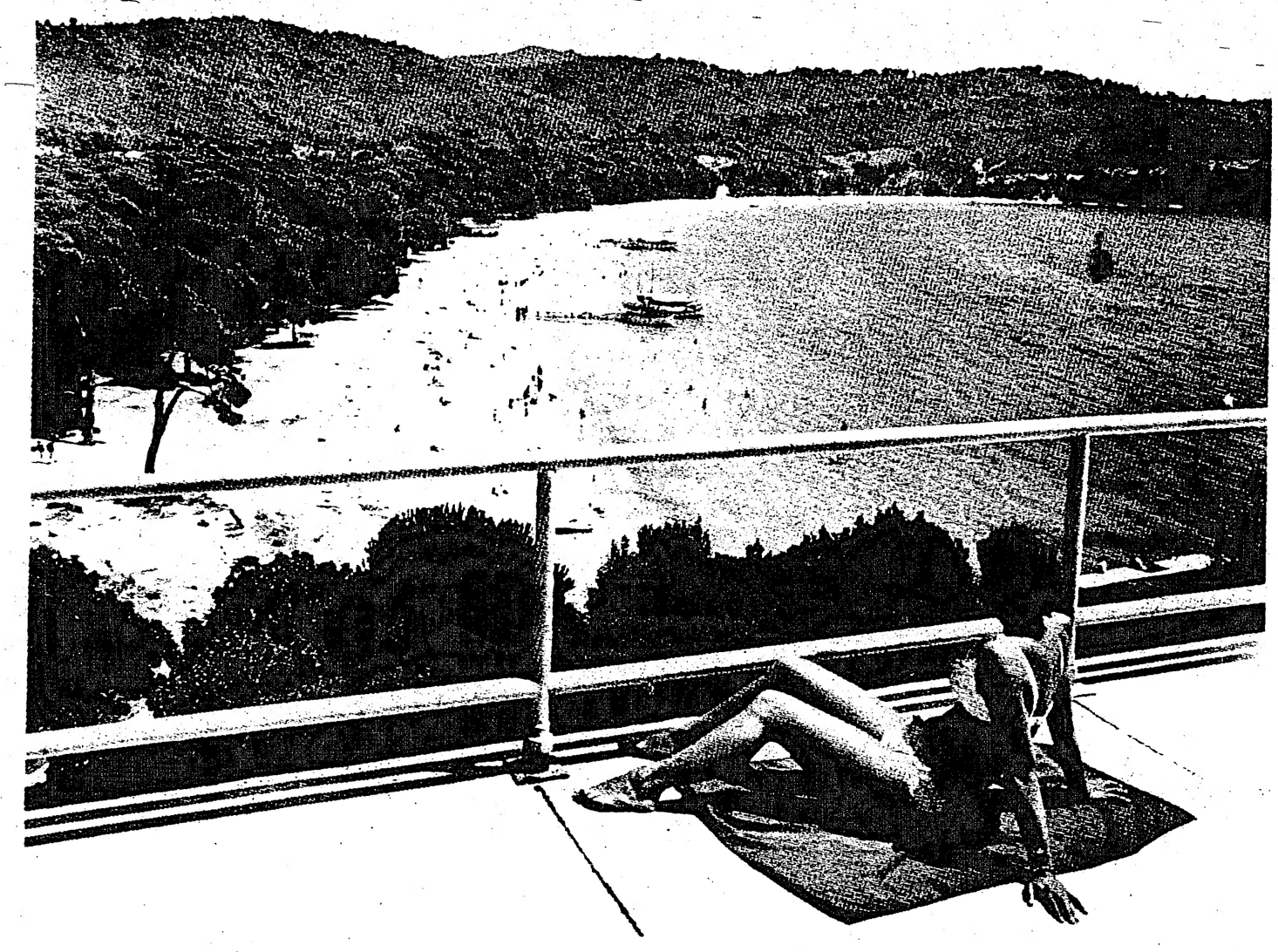
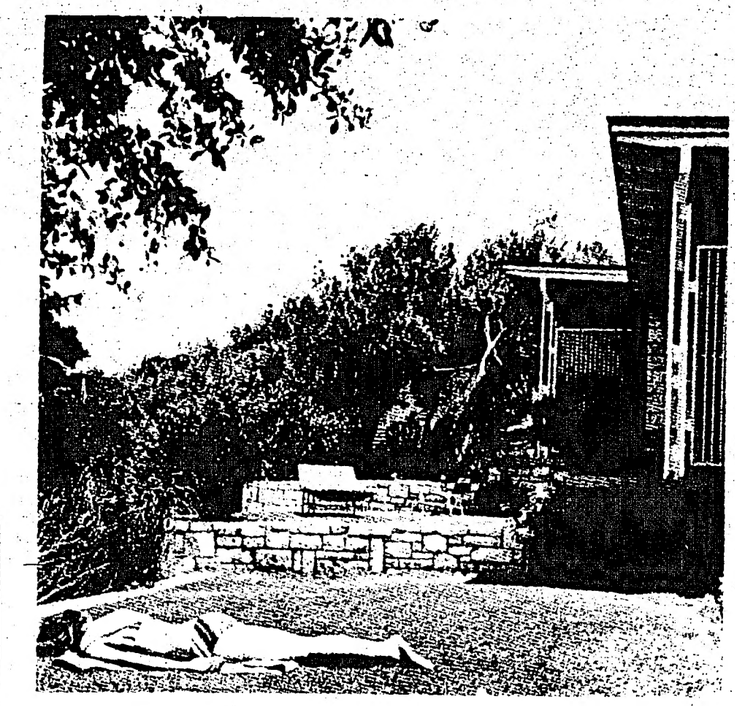
The sun - 300 days a year



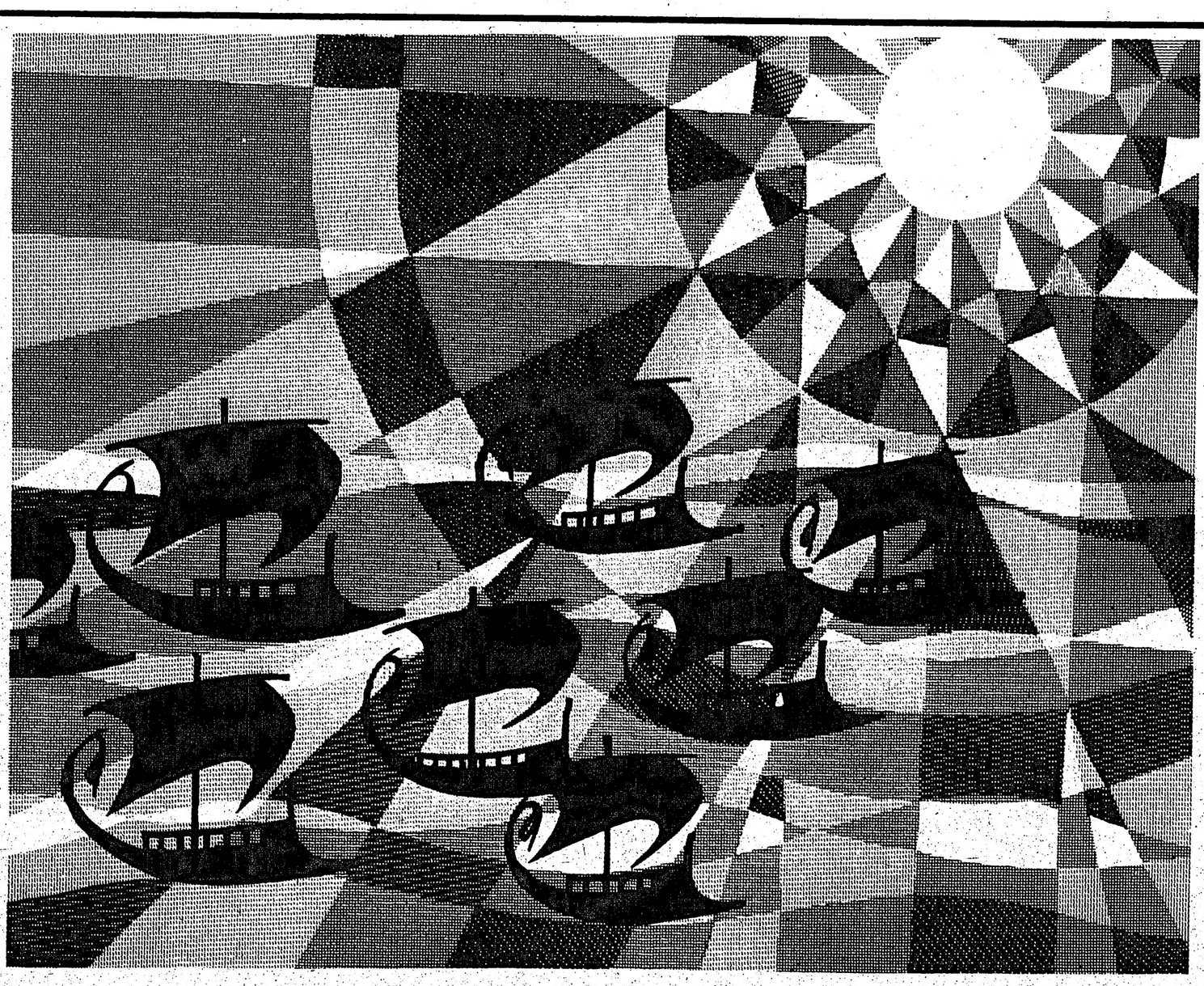
The unique beach with its golden sands, calm sea, shaded by tall pine trees and green bushes. Koukounariès at Skiathos. A stretch of coastline which can be found nowhere else. In the foreground the "Xenia" hotel veranda.

J. Scouroyannis



Leisure in the sun. All worries forgotten.

Basking under the Greek sun.



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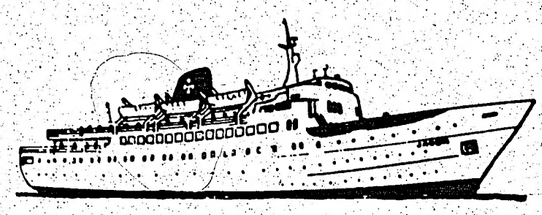

·Jason·Argonaut·Apollo·Orpheus
·Semiramis·Hermes·Pegasus
·Odysseus

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GREECE AFTER DARK

New concepts in ballet: Alwin Nikolais's "Dance Theatre" in the Odeum of Herod Atticus.

NIGHT LIFE

Greece acquires a particular kind of atmosphere at night. The cool evening breeze can be invigorating and stimulating after the rigours in the day's heat and strong glare of the sun. Consequently, night time, particularly in Athens, is ideal for entertainment. A great variety of establishments which cater especially for those seeking relaxation and light entertainment are located along the Saronic Gulf, in the suburbs, public squares and parks and even under the trees of some wooded region of Athens. These places are crowded with people who are out for a meal or a chat over a cool drink, a dance or else just to sit and listen to the music of some band.

Under a clear starlit sky, night revelers leave the *taverna* for the night club or an open-air café. From the picturesque restaurants of Plaka to the coast for dessert or to the *bouzoukia*. Entertainment is very seldom restricted to one particular place. The soft rustling of the pine trees in the northern suburbs is abandoned for a drive down to the night clubs along the coast where a floor show can be enjoyed over a glass of scotch. Only at the crowing of cocks are these all night revelers ready for a rest and then only for a few hours because work calls the next day.

On the islands of Mykonos, Hydra, Rhodes, Corfu and Skiathos entertainment provided by the various cosmopolitan establishments is on a grand scale and intensively lively. On Mykonos and Hydra, in particular, night life is rapid, keeping pace with the feverish rhythms of modern music played in the night clubs and discotheques. Night entertainment is also available at Holiday Villages and other tourist centres where holiday makers swing to the strains of an orchestra or to the music of the discotheques.

THE PERFORMING ARTS & FESTIVALS

The magnificent ancient theatres of Greece, scattered in all parts of the country, attract a vast number of people who go there to see the performance of an ancient drama, or listen to a concert given by world famous orchestras with guest stars of international fame.

The Athens Festival, organised by the National Tourist Organization, presents the most notable of artistic events in the summer season with a varied programme of ancient drama, concerts, ballet and other displays, all of which are given by distinguished foreign companies, conductors and soloists.

ENTERTAINMENT

As a whole, the Greeks are a high spirited and jovial people, rarely missing an opportunity to enjoy themselves. All over the country, with Athens as its centre, there are numerous and varied kinds of places for entertainment which can satisfy every taste. There are theatres and cinemas, night clubs and tavernas which offer every kind of entertainment. These, together with the several sports centres in and around Athens, can keep up the interest of the visitor to this country whether in winter or in summer.

During the summer months life is transferred to the sea which is worshipped like a goddess. What cannot, actually, take place in the sea itself takes place round it. Sea sports are at their peak during the day while at night the clubs and restaurants along the coast teem with activity.

The National Tourist Organization was quick to grasp the importance of the sea in this country. Large sums of money were spent on the construction of beach installations along the coastline which compare favourably with those of other Mediterranean countries. These attractive beaches extend all along the Saronic Gulf. They are equipped with changing rooms, restaurants and snack bars, showers, large sun umbrellas and beach chairs as well as grounds for volley-ball, tennis, and other games. Similar beaches have been constructed in other parts of Greece such as Thessaloniki, Volos, Cephalonia island, and Loutraki. Private enterprise has contributed greatly towards the improvement of these beaches by providing the various means for sea sports, such as fast motor boats for water skiing, seabikes, canoes and so on. Many of the beaches can supply the special suits and equipment necessary for underwater fishing—a popular sport now in Greece due to the extensive coastline.

The greatest attraction of the Greek seas, however, lies in cruising round the islands. The English newspaper, "Daily Express" wrote: "A cruise to the Greek islands can satisfy all hobbies, from Archaeology to underwater fishing".

Several shipping companies and travel agents organise cruises to the Greek islands in conditions of perfect comfort. The cost of hiring cruise vessels varies from Drs. 1,000 per day to Drs. 5,000 and Drs. 15,000. Detailed information on the charter of yachts is readily supplied by chartering agents or travel agents. All of the big yachting centres in Greece have luxury yachts available for charter, but if for some reason this type of floating palace does not appeal to you, there is always the modest and typically Greek caique, built especially for sailing in the Greek seas.

NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK OF GREECE

ESTABLISHED 1927

Capital and Reserves: **253,396,000**

Total Assets: **10,393,991,000**

Governor and Chairman: ***Karlos K. Arliotis***

Sub-Governor and Vice-Chairman: ***Elias D. Krimpas***

Head Office:

Athens 143 (40 El. Venizelou Ave.)

Tel: 614.671

Telegrams: Natfoncier - Athens.

Telex: 215026. ***P.O.Box: 667***

Correspondents:

LONDON: HAMBROS BANK **NEW YORK: ATLANTIC BANK**

The National Mortgage Bank of Greece is responsible for most of the mortgage business transacted in Greece. It grants loans:

a) for the purchase of houses, as well as for the repair, extension or completion of houses,
b) for the construction, extension or repair of hotels and tourist complexes in general (after permission has been granted by the National Tourist Organisation),
c) for the construction, extension or repair of hospitals, schools or other buildings which serve some community purpose.

In 1963 the NMBG instituted its Housing Fund in Greece; and to meet the needs of Greek workers and sailors abroad, it sent teams of its employees to Western Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. Already plans are going forward to extend the Housing Fund to cover other countries which have a sizeable Greek community. In order to co-ordinate its activities with those of similar institutions abroad, the Bank has become a member of the European Federation of Savings and Loan Institutions for Construction. The Governor of the NMBG, Mr. Karolos Arliotis, has been elected President of the Federation.

At the same time, the Bank is a member of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations, and Mr. Arliotis also serves on the Board of this organisation.

In addition to the above, the NMBG was responsible for channelling the greater part of the industrial loans received by Greece under the Marshall Plan into the hands of private enterprise.

Finally, the following figures will give a general idea of the loan business transacted by the Bank during 1968.

Loans granted: 19,823. Value: 3,323m. drachmae. The latter figure shows a 23 per cent rise over the 1968 figure, and a 111 per cent rise over the 1967 figure.

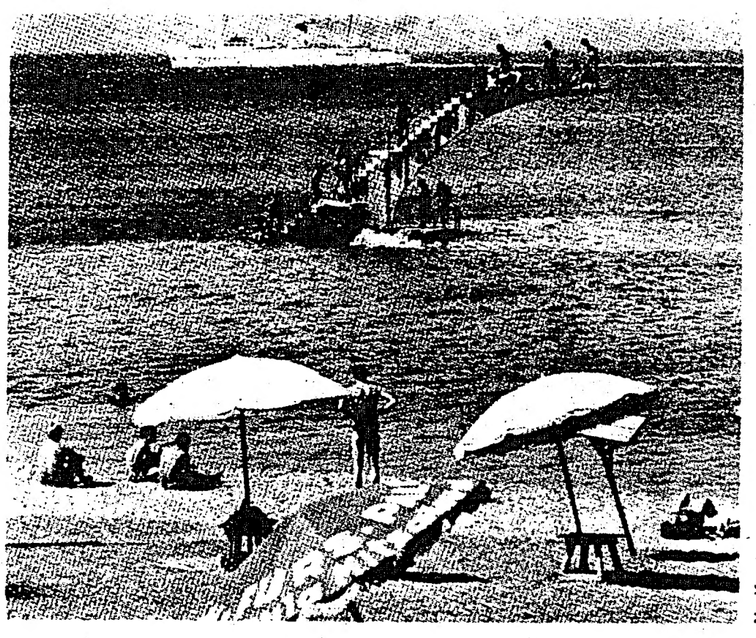
SUMMER RESORTS

An impressive list of holiday resorts and bungalow complexes awaits the visitor to Greece who will find them located in the most attractive areas in the country.

Bungalow complexes have spread like wildfire across the country and no less than 26 are already in full operation. These holiday resorts range from luxuriously appointed bungalows to reed huts which, though not boasting luxury are comfortable and most picturesque, the first set having been introduced to Greece by the French "Club Mediterranée" holiday camp organization, with great success from the outset.

All these bungalow complexes and holiday resorts, whether of the expensive class or those in modest price brackets, have one common feature and that is an excellent swimming beach, combined with a self-contained life for their clients, together with good organization. Persons spending their holidays at these resorts have no need to seek entertainment outside. They are equipped with all kinds of games, such as golf, or mini-golf links, tennis courts, volley-ball courts, bowling greens, etc., and for the evenings they usually run their own night club, bars etc. By reason of the fact that all these resorts are situated by the sea, their strong point is their variety for aquatic sport such as skin-diving equipment, water-skiing, fishing, sailing, water-polo etc. and organized cruises to neighbouring islands or other beauty spots accessible by sea. Some even posses their own cruise ships. The best known of these holiday resorts are:

Delphi: One of the most sanctified spots in history. For thousands of years caravans of foreign visitors have flocked to Delphi as pilgrims to the sanctuary which first proclaimed the brotherhood of man.



Exercise open to all ages.

N. Kontos

IDEAL THROUGHOUT THE FOUR SEASONS

The weather prevailing in Greece is fairly even all through the year. If the sun shines uninterrupted for 300 days the other 65 are, on tho whole, mild. One can go as far as to say that Greece has a prolonged summer. Seasonal changes are almost imperceptible. The green world of Springtime is followed by Summer, the longest of seasons, which lasts from May to September only to be, in turn, succeeded by a cool and mild Autumn.

In certain regions, such as the south coast of Crete which faces the shores of Africa, in Rhodes and elsewhere, the summer period lasts for 10 whole months.

But even through the winter season, Greece has a lot to offer apart from continuous sunshine. Many people go on bathing in the sea along the Saronic Gulf where many of the beach installations remain open throughout the winter. Open air enthusiasts prefer the pleasures of the country or mountains where winter sports centres are well equipped with ski-runs, ski-lifts, shelters and all necessary facilities.

ON THE CROSSROADS OF THREE CONTINENTS

"If I were a gentle breeze, I'd travel over lands blessed by the gods: I'd travel to Greece and her islands", wrote Victor Hugo a century ago. Nowadays, aeroplanes, much faster than winds, ships, motorcars and trains transport tourists by the thousands from all parts of the world, to the Greek airports, harbours and frontier stations.

Greece lies on the crossroads of three continents and is linked with most of the countries in the five continents by direct flight services and steamship lines, while a network of roads and railways link the country with the rest of Europe.

Since last year, the new air terminal has opened to the public. It provides airline companies and passengers with all up-to-date amenities. The main building comprises the ground floor and four storeys. There are also two landing stages equipped to serve 20 aircraft simultaneously.

In addition to Athens airport, visitors who come by air can also land at the airports of Thessaloniki, Corfu or Rhodes. The last two provide direct connections to London, Paris, Rome and Tel Aviv during the summer months, in addition to serving numerous special charter flights from other European cities.

In this space age there are many who prefer to reach Greece via the fast means of air travel. However, the sea routes, which have for centuries now linked the country to the world beyond its shores, will never lose their relaxing appeal. Thousands of tourists each year land at the various ports of Greece; Piraeus, Corfu, Igoumenitsa, Patras, Rhodes and Thessaloniki. Over 18 steamship companies serve to link Greece to all five continents. If these are added to the number of companies which organise cruises to Greek waters the total number of companies operating in Greece should be well over 30.

THE GROWTH OF THE GREEK TOURIST INDUSTRY

Greek tourist trade has developed almost as a direct consequence of the country's endowment with great natural beauty, a mild climate, and a vast coast-line around the mainland and the islands, every one of which has its own peculiar character. Hence, this ideal tourist area could not possibly have been left out of rapid post-war expansion in world tourism.

Although the tourist accommodation facilities available in Greece have increased substantially over the past few years, they are still far short of rising demand and the country's tourist potential. As a result, one of the main objectives set in the new five-year economic development plan for 1968-1972 is to find ways and means of bridging the gap between the supply and demand for tourist services in this country.

INFLUENCE ON THE ECONOMY

International tour operators agree that Greece possesses unquestionable advantages in respect of tourism. It is only recently, however, that the importance of tourism to economic development has received full recognition. In point of fact, it is hard to find sectors in the economic or social life of any nation that are not directly or indirectly affected by tourist trade, at least after it has risen beyond a certain growth level. Social institutions are also affected to varying degrees by the presence of foreign tourists.

As a receiving country, Greece is at an earlier stage of development than Western Europe, her main supplier of tourists. Moreover, she has carried out tourist development in several regions that are especially suited to this type of activity, Undoubtedly, therefore, she is deeply influenced, both economically and socially, by the flood of tourist traffic observed in recent years.

Nevertheless, if the cultural impact is discounted and the discussion is focussed on the economic effects of tourist trade, it must be said that the growth of international tourism in Greece is the best thing that has ever happened to her economy.

HELPS FINANCE DEVELOPMENT

For a number of reasons, the Greek balance of trade has long been marked by a large deficit, most of which was offset by invisible receipts which, especially in earlier years, were composed mainly of earnings from shipping and emigrants' remittances. It may therefore be said that the constantly expanding shares of receipts from tourism is one of the most important post-war developments in the country's balance of payments. Furthermore, since the shortage of foreign exchange is a crucial growth-inhibiting factor in the developing countries, it follows that the tourist industry has turned into a highly dynamic source of foreign exchange for financing Greek economic development.

A clear insight into the dynamism of the country's tourist industry may be gained from a comparison of its current performance with that of the early post-war years.

In fact, the 1950 figures for tourist arrivals and receipts from tourism (foreign travel) were 33,300 and $4.7 million respectively, both far below the 1969 figures of 1,138,000 arrivals and $149 million in receipts. This tremendous growth in the country's tourist trade, which is far above anything attained in world tourist figures, is undeniable proof of the success of Greek tourist policy and of the country's comparitive advantage in this respect.

STRONG UPWARD TREND

The tourist market is becoming more highly competitive, especially among the countries bordering on the north Mediterranean. As a result, they are sparing no effort or expense in improving the quality of the additional attractions they can provide for their foreign visitors, such as hotel and other amenities and facilities. This fact is receiving the utmost attention in Greek tourist development planning and policy-making. Greece's efforts in this respect have so far resulted in raising the number of tourist accommodation units (hotels etc.) from 1,578 in 1955 to 2,400 in 1969, and the number of available beds from 42,759 in the earlier year to 107,600 last year. The upward trend in Greek tourist figures is shown in the tables.

Between 1955 and 1960 the figures indicate a decline in tourist expenditure per capita in spite of the increase in the number of days spent in the country by the average tourist. This is probably due to the inclusion of larger numbers of tourists belonging to lower income groups.

NOW OFFERING MORE

Current tourist policy is aimed at encouraging visitors to stay longer by increasing the "quantity" and quality of the accommodations available and by offering the tourist a wider choice of cultural and artistic products and events in which he can take part, e.g. theatrical performances of international standard and handicraft products of irresistible appeal.

Concerted efforts are already being made to improve the supply of local handicraft products and adjust them to the requriements of foreign demand.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS (in thousands)

1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
33.3	195.9	206.0	250.5	254.2	301.8	343.9	440.2	541.5	672.9	673.6	846.9	997.6	849.0	879.5	1.140

RECEIPTS FROM TOURISM (foreign travel) (in million $)

4.7	29.1	31.2	41.5	36.2	41.7	49.3	62.5	76.0	95.4	90.9	107.6	143.4	126.8	120.3	155.0

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER TOURIST (in $)

1950	1955	1960	1965	1968
141.1	148.5	143.4	131.8	136.0

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN GREECE PER TOURIST

1955	1960	1965	1968
10.0	10.5	7.25	8.86

MACEDONIA, THRACE and the NORTHERN ISLANDS

Macedonia and Thrace are an area over which blood has flown in rivers. Reunited to the Greek national entity since 1912, it never ceased to be Greek in character since the times of Alexander the Great.

Its history runs back to neolithic times but it appears on the forefront of recorded history during the reign of Philip II and of his son Alexander the Great.

Later it became a Roman province and remained one throughout the Byzantine era. All through antiquity Macedonia was a land where many a battle was fought, the dead being buried under mounds of earth heaped over them. These mounds constitute a familiar feature of the Macedonian landscape.

The outstanding natural feature of these two northernmost sections of Greece are their extensive plains which run down to the Aegean Sea and, together with the plain of Thessaly, are the most fertile areas of the country, famous amongst others for their tobacco. Here, too, are the gateways to Greece for travellers arriving by road from Central or Western Europe through Yugoslavia (via Niki or Evzoni), by rail through Yugoslavia (via Ghevghelija) or from Bulgaria (via Koula), or again from Turkey and the East via Ghefyra Evrou (bridge over river Evros) near Alexandroupolis or via Kastaniès—at the N.E. tip of Greece—for those coming by car, or via Pythion for travellers coming by rail.

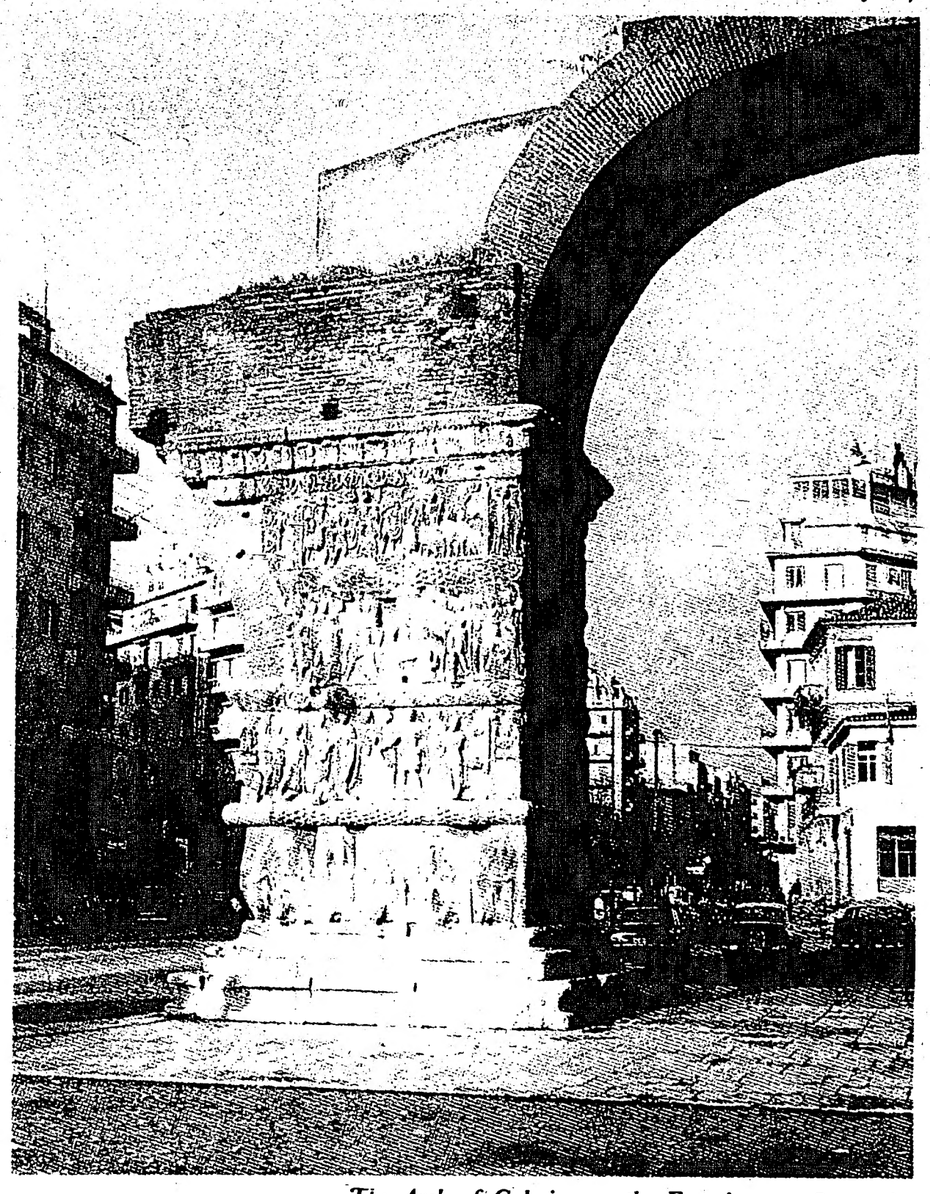
Thanks to its ancient and Byzantine monuments, its Summer resorts, good communications and comfortable hotel and tourist catering centres, this area attracts many thousands of visitors.

The picturesqueness of the landscape and the variety of its natural beauties, combined with the forthright and hospitable nature of its inhabitants and the communities which settled there (much of Macedonia and Thrace is now inhabited by Greeks who came there from Asia Minor a generation ago) help considerably towards the development of tourist activity in the area.

The chief centres of attraction are Thessaloniki, the Chalkidiki peninsula which includes Mount Athos, the islands of Thasos and Samothrace and the ancient sites of Pella and Philippi, and the town of Kastoria. At all these points there are major tourist installations to which new Summer resorts are continually being added.

The city which dominates all this extensive area, coordinates its life and is constantly developing, is Thessaloniki, second largest city in the Bysantine Empire of old and likewise in modern Greece.

Another point of particular interest is Mt. Athos, the peculiar monastic republic founded some one thousand years ago, with its famous monasteries and exclusively male population; Kastoria, on the shores of the lake named after it, with its celebrated Byzantine churches and fine old mansions; Thasos and Samothrace, two densely wooded islands with many beauty spots and immensely interesting antiquities; lastly, Pella, the birthplace of Alexander the Great and the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Macedonia.



The Arch of Galerius on the Egnatian Way in Thessaloniki. One of the principal relics of the Roman period in the city. Decopoulos

THESSALONIKI

The capital of Macedonia is **Thessaloniki** or **Salonica** (pop. close on 400,000), the second city of Greece after Athens, beautifully situated at the head of the Thermaic Gulf with a range of mountains in the background. Across the Gulf on the distant horizon, the snow-covered peaks of Mt. Olympus are visible through a bluish haze. The city is a steadily developing and very well-planned modern city with fine buildings in the central section.

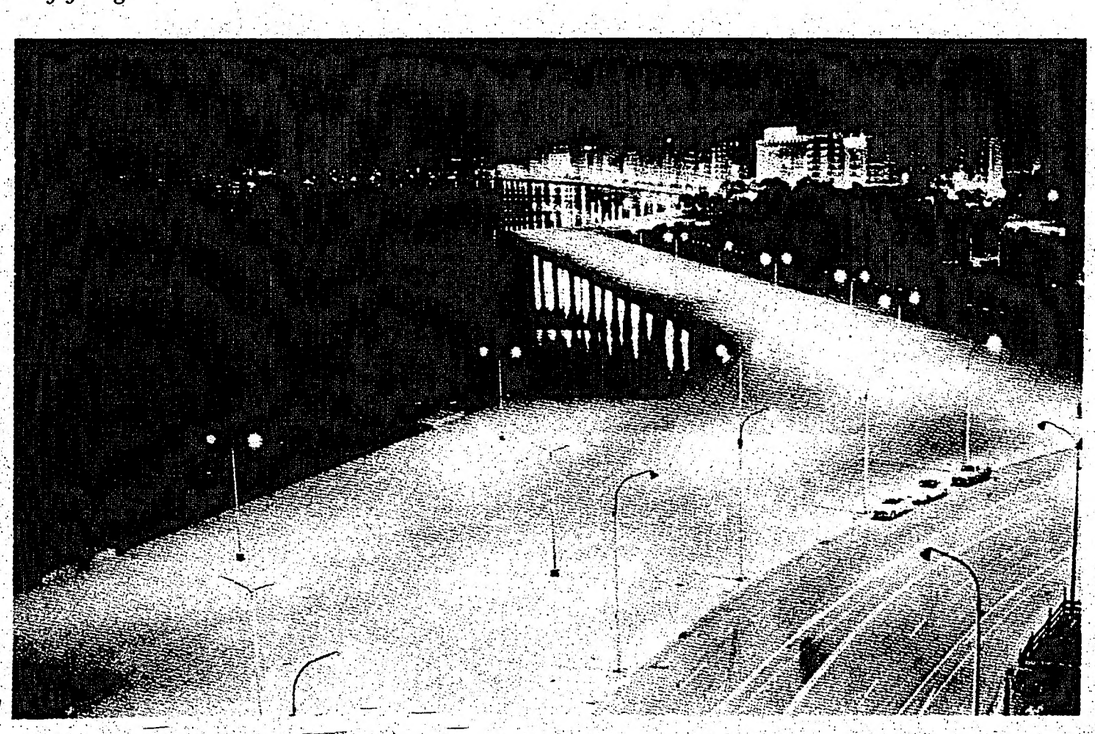
Thessaloniki was under Turkish rule until 1912, when the Greek army liberated the city. In 1917 a great fire destroyed most of the centre of the town, which has since been rebuilt in a modern style. But in the upper town, the old Turkish style buildings, largely made of wood, offer a very picturesque grace to the old quarters. Until World War II, there was a very large and flourishing Jewish community which disappeared almost completely during the Occupation by Axis forces.

The Thessaloniki International Fair, an event of worldwide commercial interest, which is organised during the month of September every year, attracts large numbers of visitors. Within the frame of the International Fair, an International Film Festival is held in mid-September, followed by a Greek Film Festival during the last week of the International Fair.

Salonica, a historic Jewish center, still is an important Jewish community with synagogues and schools.

1. Thessaloniki bathed in light. The cultural centre of Northern Greece, it is also noted for its intense night life.

2. A hive of activity for 30 days each year, the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair, the greatest annual event in Northern Greece where the products of the Greek economy are shown side by side with those of foreign rivals. D. Harissiadis



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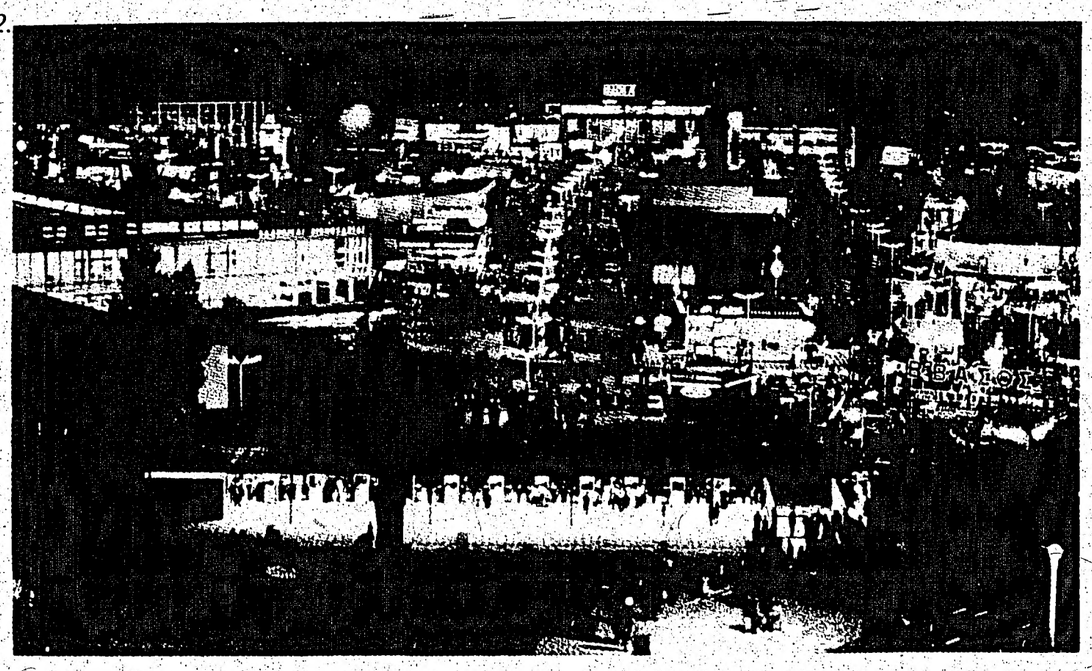

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GREEK FESTIVALS

The Greek Tourism Organization (EOT) has published the programmes of this year's Athens and Epidavria Festivals, and of other summer festivals in Greece.

The main events are:

ATHENS FESTIVAL — July 15 - September 27

HEROD ATTICUS THEATRE
EVENTS:

PLAYS
AESCHYLOS' "Prometheus Bound," July 24, 25, 26.
J. GIRAUDOUX's "Amphitrion 38," performed by Jean Hubert Spectacles, August 15, 16.
EURIPIDES' "Medea," September 5, 6.
EURIPIDES' "Iphigenia in Aulis," September 12, 13.
EURIPIDES' "The Trojan Women," September 18, 19, 20.
ARISTOPHANES' "Lysistrata," September 23, 24.
ARISTOPHANES' "The Clouds," September 26, 27.

OPERA
VERDI'S "La Forza del Destino," (Greek National Opera) July 15, 17, 19.
BIZET'S "Carmen," (Bucharest State Opera) August 5, 6.

ORCHESTRAL PERFORMANCES
The Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, conductor Karl Muenchinger, July 28, 29.
Athens State Orchestra, conductor Andreas Paridis (Beethoven's 9th Symphony), July 31, August 2.
Hungarian State Orchestra, conductor Janos Fepebcsik, August 11, 13, 14.
The Bavarian State Opera Chamber Orchestra, conductor Berbert Becker, September 3, 4.
The Czechoslovak Philharmonic Orchestra, September 7, 8, 9.

RECITALS
Gyorgy Cziffra (piano), September 2.

BALLET
The Paul Taylor Dance Company, July 20, 21.
The Bucharest State Opera Ballet in Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet", August 8, and various excerpts, August 9.
American Ballet Theatre in Tchaikovsky's "The Swan Lake", August 26, 27.
Greek Dances, Athens Greek Girls' Lyceum, July 27.

APIDAVRIA FESTIVAL

ANCIENT THEATRE OF EPIDAVROS Starting time for all performances 8:30 p.m.
EURIPIDES' "Iphigenia in Aulis," June 21.
EURIPIDES' "Heraclidae" July 5.
EURIPIDES' "Rhesus" July 19.
EURIPIDES' "Heraclidae" July 26.
EURIPIDES' "Medea" August 1.
EURIPIDES' "Iphigenia in Aulis" August 2.
ARISTOPHANES' "The Clouds" June 28.
ARISTOPHANES' "The Clouds" August 8.
SOPHOCLES' "Trachiniae" July 12.
SOPHOCLES' "Trachiniae" August 9.
PHILIPPON AND THASOS FESTIVAL July 18- August
NORTHERN GREECE STATE THEATRE COMPANY
PHILIPPON ANCIENT THEATRE
SOPHOCLES' "Antigone" 21:30 p.m., July 18.
SOPHOCLES' "Antigone" 20:00 p.m., July 19.
ARISTOPHANES' "Pluto" 21:30 p.m., July 25.
ARISTOPHANES' "Pluto" 20:00 p.m., July 26.
AESCHYLOS' "Prometheus Bound" 21:30 p.m., August 1.
AESCHYLOS' "Prometheus Bound" 20:00 p.m., August 2.
SOPHOCLES' "Antigone" 20:00 p.m., August 9.

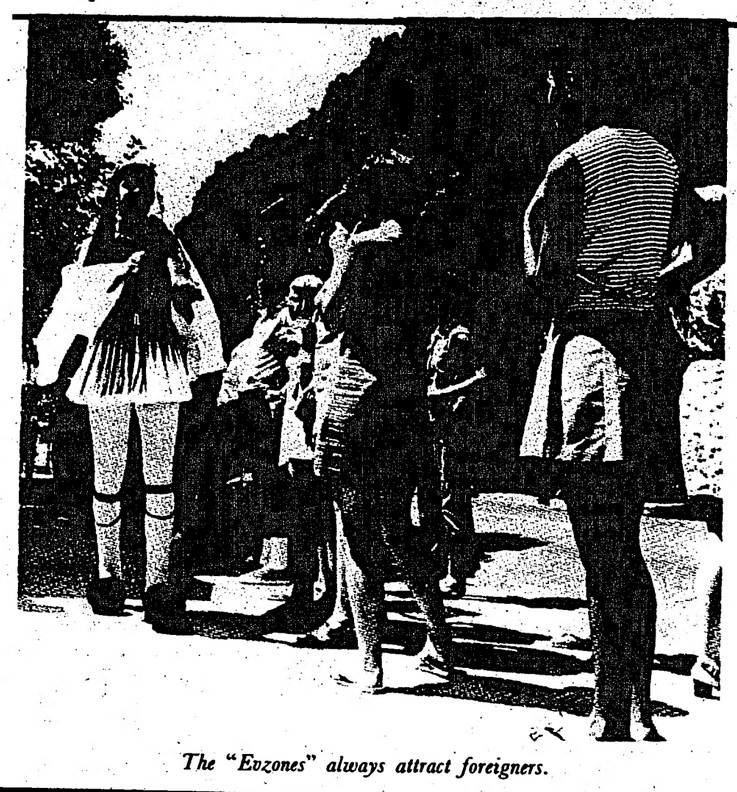
THASOS ANCIENT THEATRE
SOPHOCLES' "Antigone" 20:00 p.m., August 8.
AESCHYLOS' "Prometheus Bound" 20:00 p.m., August 15.
ARISTOPHANES' "Pluto" 20:00 p.m., August 16.

DODONIA FESTIVAL

NATIONAL STATE THEATRE COMPANY
DODONI ANCIENT THEATRE
ARISTOPHANES' "The Clouds" 20:00 p.m., August 15.
SOPHOCLES' "Trachiniae" 20:00 p.m., August 16.

THESSALONIKI DEMETRIA FESTIVAL October 3- 31.

Concerts, Theatre, Opera, Ballet.-



The "Evzones" always attract foreigners.

ATHENS FESTIVAL

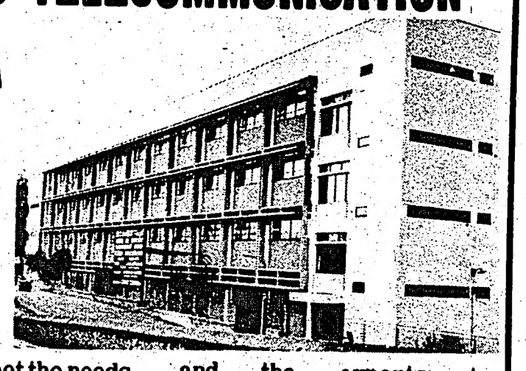
Since its inauguration in 1955, the Athens Festival has become the major artistic event in Greece and one of the leading summer festivals in Europe.

Festival performances in Athens are held in the ancient open-air theatre of Herod Atticus on the slopes of the Acropolis. Ancient dramas, ballet and concerts featuring internationally known artists and orchestras present the main attraction. The Athens Festival of 1969, one of the best so far, included Verdi's "Macbeth", performed by the National Opera Company and directed by John Copley of Convent Gardent. The Conductor was Lamberto Gardelli. Among the well-known performers were guest-stars, Kostas Paskalis and Inge Borkh. Another extremely successful performance was Puccini's "Turandot" which was directed by Margherita Wallman. In the cast were soprano Marion Lippert and the tenor Timo Kallio; the sets and costumes were designed by John Stefanelis. These productions received critical acclaim with particular enthusiasm shown by the Italian newspaper "Corriere De La Sera", the General Director of the Vienna Festival, Mr. Baumgartner, and the president of the International Institute of Tourist Research, Mr. Bernecker.

The opera season closed with a performance by the Janaceck State Opera of Brno which presented "The Bartered Bride" of Smetana, conducted by Frantisek Jilek and directed by Vaclav Veznik.

THE FACTORY OF PHILIPS TELECOMMUNICATION PRODUCTS AT KALLITHEA

THE FACTORY OF PHILIPS TELECOMMUNICATION PRODUCTS AT KALLITHEA JUST INAUGURATED, CONSTITUTES ANOTHER RING IN A CHAIN OF GREEK INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.



Yet, the productive activity of PHILIPS S.A. HELLENIC in the telecommunications sector is not starting just now. The first factor to construct telecommunication material in our Country was the Philips Factor at Kallithea, operating since 1962. The original output of the factory consisted of UH private telephone exchanges and UD unit exchanges, intended for a wide use in the Greek provinces. Such unit exchanges, already provide telephone communication to more than 200 provincial districts in addition to the large cities. Among the larger users are the Public Power Corporation (D.E.H.) the National Bank of Greece, ESSO-PAPPAS, IZOLA, Olympic Airways, SAVENA, UNILEVER, and a great number of mammoth enterprises of international standing.

Another achievement of this Greek Industry has been the extended exports of its products to countries with important purchasing power, such as the Netherlands, the U.S.A., and South Africa.

Years ago the Company sent members of its staff abroad to train themselves and get informed on the latest development of the telecommunication science, always aiming at the establishment and fitting of a model plant, the output of which would meet the needs of our technologically developing Country, and which would contribute substantially to the increase of the Company's exports. This plant just inaugurated, intends to continue producing private telephone exchanges and unit exchanges will also produce: 1) automatic local telephone exchanges, 2) mobile radiotelephony, and 3) manual switchboards.

Numeric Data

Here are some figures which disclose the significant progress the Company attained in this sector within a very short time and its exceptional contribution to our Country's development.

The personnel employed by the factory in the year 1962 did not exceed 50 persons; in 1965, it rose to 69 persons, in 1967 to 177, in 1968 to 182 and in 1970 it totalled 318 persons. The Company's expenditure for training Greek technicians amounted to 2,460,000 drs. This is a most significant contribution to our Country's technological development.

The output of the factory in the year 1962 amounted to 4,200,000 drs. (considering that it started in November 1962), while exports just reached 176,390 drs. In 1968, the output came up to 43,000,000 drs. and the exports to 13,000,000 drs. With its fully equipped new plant, the Company expects its output to reach the level of 120,000,000 drs. in the current year. Already, commissions of the order of 10,000,000 drs. are being carried out.

The rise shown in the index of local materials consumed for the production of the factory's goods in an unmistakable evidence of saving valuable exchange.

While, in the years 1962-1965, local materials amounted to 22% as against 78% of imported materials, in the year 1967-1968, local materials rose to 41%, in the years 1968-1969 to 49% and in the year 1970 they came up to 55%. Considering that the corresponding percentage in the Central European Factories can reach 60-65% it can be said that we have nearly attained the optimum ratio of imported to locally produced materials. Of course this can be economically achieved on the basis of long-scheduled orders only.

Philips is naturally proud to introduce into the multitude of flourishing Greek Enterprises a new plant, the equipment of which probably renders it the best of its kind in Europe, and to cooperate with the National Government's program to support Greek Industry.

GREECE AND IMF

It has been officially reported from Washington that the Board of Directors of the International Monetary Fund has approved a proposal of the Special Committee on Re-examination of the portions of the Members of the IMF, with regard to raising the Greek portion to $138 million, compared with the current $100 million.

The above significant increase of the portion of Greece by about 40%, automatically increases financing opportunities by the above International Organization for Greece. In the meantime, our country's right to draw the new paper gold, i.e. the so-called Special Drawing Rights which have been instituted by the Governors of the IMF during the 1969 Annual Meeting, is correspondingly increased.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Greece 1970 Supplement has been prepared with the co-operation of the Horizon Public Relations Bureau in Athens. Managing Director is Mr. Gerassimos Apostolatos, and editorial assistance has been provided by Greek journalist Jason Moschovitis. Horizon has been the leading public relations office in Greece for many years. During the past two years Horizon has undertaken some very successful international public relations activities, including:

- The First International Regional Development Meeting, held in Thessaloniki (September 1968) with the participation of 32 countries. During this meeting representatives of less developed countries had the opportunity to discuss matters of economic development with private organizations.
- A Direct Mail campaign consisting of 2,000,000 messages to the U.S. concerning the promotion of the Greek market abroad (1968).
- The Greek Investment Symposium to be held in New York next October. During this Symposium investment opportunities now existing in Greece will be promoted.
- The organization of the Mykonos Look campaign of the Helena Rubinstein firm (April 1969). This campaign was launched on the island of Mykonos and journalists from all over the world were invited to attend.

Now Horizon has invited Mr. Frank Wright, an expert associated with the Canadian Executive Service Overseas, to collaborate in the field of promotion and public relations affecting relations between Canada and Greece.

Among the clients of Horizon are: the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry; the Small Business Chamber; the National Tourist Organization of Greece; the Government of Kenya; Helena Rubinstein.

The head office is at 12 Amalias Avenue, Athens 118, Greece.

We acknowledge our indebtedness for reproduction of some photographs and stories of tourist interest to the publishers of, TOURISM IN GREECE-1970, Hellenews Publishing Co. Ltd., Athens, and the National Tourist Organization of Greece.

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Actress Olinka's tour of Europe created quite a stir. On her visit to Greece, this beautiful Czech actress, stayed in Athens while parts of the latest film she is appearing in were shot here. The Athenians will remember Olinka Berova for her smart super-minis and her inexhaustible efforts to learn the Syrtaki.

AGFA Press

Olympia: The cradle of international sport. The first Olympic Games were held here in 776 B.C.

J. Scouroyannis

GREECE: INVESTORS' COUNTRY

(cont. from page 5)

woven fabrics. Still undeveloped as an element in the country's productive potential is the field of leather tanning; it offers extensive possibilities. Last but not least, the meat industry. An extremely fast development of this field is anticipated. It is worth noting that there is only one important meat industry in Greece at present although existing market conditions could support much more extensive business activity, both in primary production and in processing and marketing.

Conditions in Greece are such as to make investment prospects attractive and profitable to foreign businessmen. Worthy of special note is the fact that during the last 15 years the Greek economy has enjoyed a stability not to be found in most of the Western countries with advanced economies. That stability makes it possible to formulate sound and long-term forecasts; it is, at the same time, the best possible prerequisite for investment by foreign businessmen. As a result of these prevailing conditions, the domestic market continues expanding steadily. There are no restrictions on consumption; on the contrary, the aim is to increase consumption while at the same time expanding the potential of the Greek market as rapidly as possible. It is, therefore, clear that there are favorable prospects which enhance the attractiveness of productive investment in Greece. An important contributing factor is the existence in Greece of plentiful labor, principal features of which are its ability to adapt rapidly to the requirements of technological developments and to produce an output equal to that of the workers of other advanced European countries, at a much lower wage. The labor factor thus contributes substantially to the increased competitiveness of businesses operating in Greece.

Other fundamental factors favoring the investment of foreign capital in Greece are her association with the European Economic Community and her geographical position, especially in relation to the Middle East and Africa. Greece's association with the EEC makes it possible for businesses established here through foreign capital investment to introduce their products on the markets of the Community under the terms and conditions that apply to all businesses of its member-nations, since they (the foreign businesses in Greece) enjoy the protective provisions of the Agreement of Association between Greece and the EEC.

Greece maintains excellent relations with the countries of the Middle East and Africa and is therefore uniquely suitable as a base from which to channel industrial products towards those countries - countries, let it be noted, with increasing powers of consumption.

The special protection enjoyed by foreign investments in Greece, in combination with the favorable economic conditions prevailing in the country, have resulted in extensive investment activity.

In 1969, approval was granted for new foreign capital investments totaling $240 million; in 1968 the total was $226.6 million, and in 1967, $94 million.

A large number of internationally known foreign business organizations have invested capital funds to set up units in Greece. Some of the more important are:

U.S. COMPANIES: Esso Pappas, Dow Chemical, Dresser Industries, Pfizer Corporation, Mobil Investments, Colgate-Palmolive, Hilton Hotels International, Union Carbide, Ethyl Corporation, American Cement International Corporation, International Standard Electric Corporation, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, Kelvinator International Corporation, Otis Elevator Company, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Corn Products Company, Owens Illinois, Upjohn and Filtech Corporation.

CANADIAN COMPANIES: Parsons and Whittmore Mill Machinery, Placer Development, Northern Electric Company.

FRENCH COMPANIES: Pechiney, Saint Gobain, Le Nickel, Unelecri.

GERMAN COMPANIES: Siemens, Linder, Kolbermoor Union, W.M.F. Possenl Erzgesellschaft, Fried. Krupp, Grundig Werke, Hoechst.

BRITISH COMPANIES: Schweppes, Bush, British Petroleum, Imperial Chemical Industries, The Dunlop Company, Metal Box Company Overseas.

ITALIAN COMPANIES: Agip, Ignis.

DUTCH COMPANIES: Philips, Unilever, Amstel Brouwer's.

SWISS COMPANIES: Heberlein, Mikrow Holding, Triumph Universal, Sulphur, Pirelli, Fulgor.

BELGIAN COMPANIES: Confinidus.

JAPANESE COMPANIES: Isuzu Motors.

AUSTRIAN COMPANIES: Textra Textilgesellschaft.

SPANISH COMPANIES: Colomer Munmany.

Nineteen-seventy is expected to be a record year for foreign capital investment in Greece. This may be attributed, not only to the steadily rising rate at which approvals are granted - the number of foreign investment applications to be approved in 1970 will be substantially higher than ever before - but also to the agreement concluded between the Greek State and the Onassis and Niarchos groups. These agreements provide for the investment of $800 million in a range of productive projects.

In addition to Legislative Decree 2867/53 on "the Investment and Protection of Capital from Abroad" and its positive effects - both on foreign investors and on the country itself - the Greek Government has, through special legislation, supported the establishment of branch offices in Greece by foreign businesses.

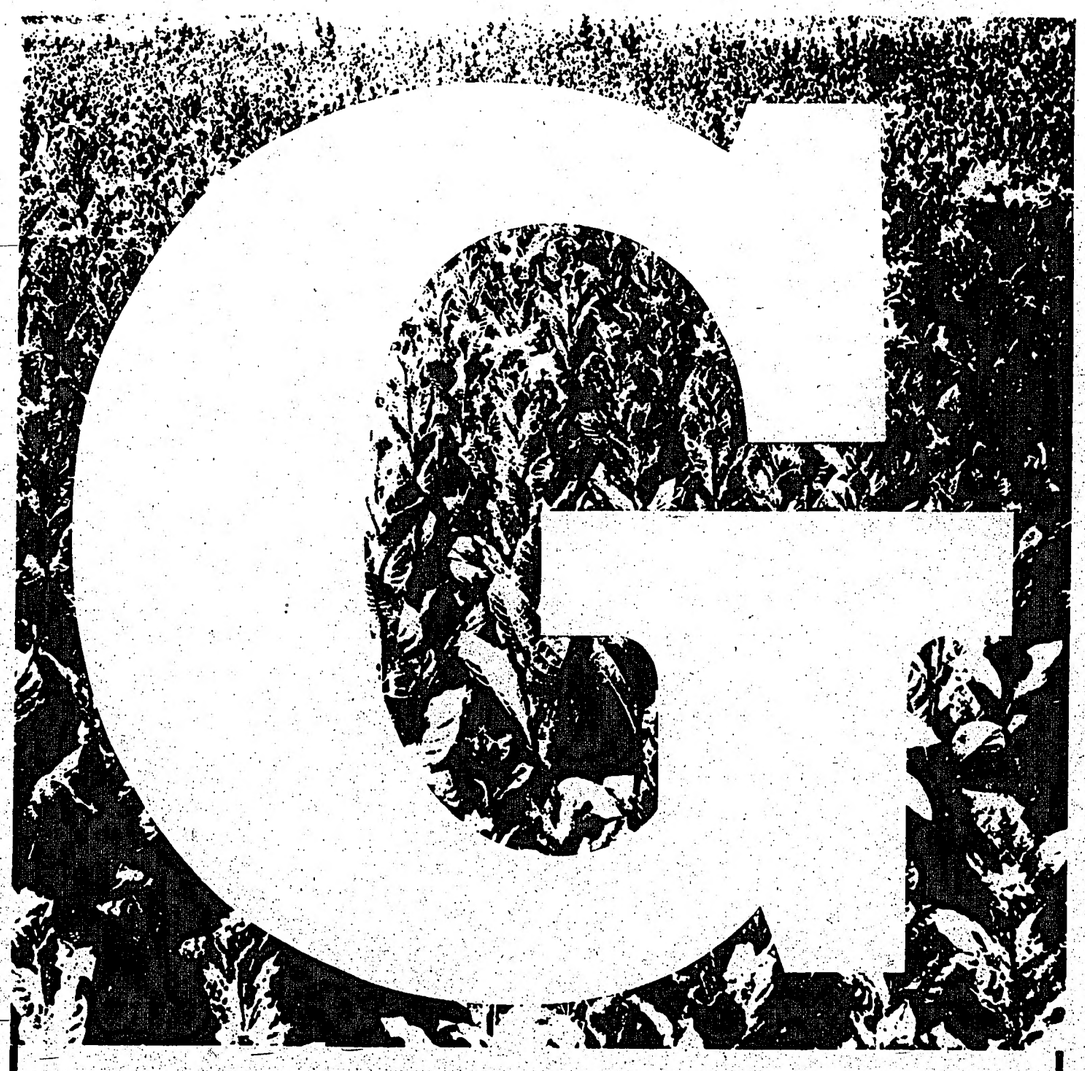
Under Emergency Acts 89/1967 and 378/1968, complete tax exemption and many other benefits are available to foreign business organizations which wish to set up offices in Greece to act as centers for the management and control of their operations elsewhere.

Similar facilities are available to foreign shipping companies wishing to establish such centers in Greece.

This legislation has also been constitutionally reinforced. According to Article 23 of the 1968 Constitution, the aforementioned laws may only be modified by fresh legislation; they may be modified only once; and they may be modified only for the purpose of increasing the protection and benefits they provide.

More than 320 foreign industrial, commercial and shipping concerns have established such offices in Greece. Among them are The National Cash Register Co., Avlon, Inc., Union Carbide Middle East Ltd., Cleveland Overseas Europe Corporation, Ford of Europe Inc., Trans World Airlines (U.S.); Japan Airlines Co. Ltd. (Japan); Eli Lilly (Switzerland); Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd. (England); Air Canada (Canada); etc.

The exemplary conditions of orderly life, security and monetary stability achieved by the Greek Government, and the successful economic policy it has adhered to from the very first days of its assumption of power, have succeeded in restoring the confidence of foreign capitalists and businessmen generally in the future of the Greek economy. This is the reason why there has been a steadily increasing influx of the foreign capital needed to supplement the country's own resources in implementing the volume of productive investments scheduled under the Five-Year (1968-1972) Economic Development Plan, at the required rate.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tobacco
"The more Greek Tobacco in the blend, the better the flavour, the milder, cooler and healthier the smoke!"

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT GREECE

(cont. from page 13)

FINANCING

After the jurisdiction of the commercial banks in the field of credit financing had been expanded and a greater responsibility for the control of such activity transferred to them, the banks were free to finance businesses at their own discretion. The only condition attached to this general principle is that all credit financing must contribute to the fulfilment of the needs of the productive process, trade and productive investment.

Financing relates to medium-term loans granted mainly to industries, small industries, shipping and shipbuilding concerns, hotel businesses, and recreational and amusement facilities, with a maximum compound interest rate of 8 per cent plus 1 per cent commission annually.

At the end of September 1969, the general total of financing of private business by the commercial banks in accordance with the new rules outlined above stood at Drs. 48.4 billion, compared to Drs. 32.2 billion in April 1967. Total financing of the economy as a whole (September 1969) stood at Drs. 105.2 billion, compared to Drs. 71.1 billion in April 1967. These figures represent increases of 50.3 and 48 per cent, respectively.

RATE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Between 1960 and 1967, the gross domestic product, at stable 1958 prices, rose 58.4 per cent, i.e., it increased at an average annual rate of 6.8 per cent.

The per capita gross domestic product, at the same stable prices, stood at $538 in 1967, as against $524 in 1966 and $356 in 1960 -- a 51 per cent rise for the eight-year period.

Gross national income (at stable prices) rose 4.5 per cent in 1968 and 8.5 per cent in 1969.

Total consumption between 1960 and 1967 showed a mean annual rate of rise of 7 per cent; the economic development plan calls for a rate of 7.9 per cent between 1968 and 1972.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Greece's trade balance shows a deficit. Although it is not a cause for undue concern -- since corresponding favorable developments in the balance of undeclared transactions and in the flow of capital funds restore the equilibrium of the balance of payments -- this "gap" has nevertheless created something of an economic problem.

The problem lies in the fact that Greece, with her free economic system and her commitments under current international agreements, cannot impose restrictions on imports in order to reduce, and finally to eliminate, her trade balance deficit. Moreover, because of the high development rates she maintains, Greece is obliged to import capital goods and raw materials, which account for the greater part of her imports.

Accordingly, the main drive has been towards increasing exports of Greek products, particularly industrial goods. The 1969 export figures are very encouraging, particularly as they show, for the first time in many years, a greater increase, percentagewise, in exports than in imports. In 1969 (January to October) the volume of exports rose 15 per cent, while imports rose 13.1 per cent. The rise in exports of industrial products during the 10-month period of 1969 was particularly impressive: 58.5 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of 1968.

There has been a steady rise in revenues from undeclared sources during the last three years. During the 10-month period from January to October 1969, the balance of undeclared transactions showed net revenues of $465.1 million, as against $436.7 million in 1968.

Even more satisfactory during the said 10-month period was the flow of capital funds. Net influx rose impressively, reaching a high of $219.8 million, compared to $147.5 million during the corresponding period of 1968; i.e., a 53 per cent increase.

FISCAL AFFAIRS

It is clearly apparent that the Nation's public finances have been restored to a healthy condition in the period of time that has elapsed since the Revolution of April 21, 1967. This has been accomplished through a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, rigorous suppression of tax evasion, and a more rational allocation of State funds aimed at increasing productivity and accelerating economic development.

Since 1968, the State Budget is drawn up and approved before the beginning of the fiscal year. Before the Revolution, it was almost the rule for the Budget to be deposited very late in the fiscal year, while in the intervening months it operated in the form of tithes, with all the adverse effects and irregulatities such a process entails.

As of 1968, the State Budget is drawn up within the broader terms of reference of the policy determined by the five-year economic development plan and is in line with the plan's aims.

Accordingly, the contribution of the regular State Budget to the public investment budget, which in 1968 totaled Drs. 2 billion, rose to Drs. 2.5 billion in 1969 and Drs. 4.5 billion in the approved Budget for 1970.

Collection of State revenues from direct and indirect taxation is increasing steadily from year to year, without the imposition of new taxes, thanks exclusively to the suppression of tax evasion and a simplification of the tax system.

It is worth noting, in this connection, that in 1968 the number of income tax returns filed by private citizens increased by 124,000 (31.5 per cent), and total declared net income was 44 per cent higher (Drs. 13 billion).

The Budget appropriation for servicing the country's national debt in 1969 was Drs. 4.8 billion, as against 3.9 billion in 1968.

THE LABOR FORCE AND LABOR LEGISLATION

Out of a total population of 8.7 million, the active population of Greece is estimated at 3.7 million, or 43 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of the labor force in 1967 and the expected distribution in 1972 (In thousands of persons):

1967: Agriculture - labor force, 1,810; 50.1%; 1972: Agriculture - labor force, 1,700; 44.7%; 1967: Industry - labor force, 766; 21.2%; 1972 labor force, 915; 24.1%. 1967: Services - labor force 1,034; 28.7%; 1972 - labor force, 1,185; 31.2%.

The table illustrates the differentiations expected to arise out of the five-year economic development plan -- they favor industry and services at the cost of agricultural production.

The Greek labor force is considered a very able one. The rights and obligations of labor are determined by standing legislation in Greece along the same lines as in most Western countries.

There were an estimated 152,000 unemployed in 1967. In 1972, according to the forecasts of the five-year plan, the number will have been reduced to 70,000.

During the 10-year period from 1957 to 1967, emigration made a serious dent in the labor force -- about 250,000. Since 1966, however, there has been a substantial drop in the rate of permanent emigration, which in 1967 was reduced by 50 per cent over 1966. At the same time, the repatriation of Greek workers who have acquired industrial skills while working in Western countries will help to increase productivity.

The upgrading of the general educational standard and the level of technical training of the labor force is an essential prerequisite for the economic and social development of the Nation and a condition for the attainment of the planned high rate of productivity increase.

CONCLUSIONS

In the light of developments in the various sectors of the Greek economy, as outlined above, and taking the available figures into account, it is seen that the economy has now entered a dynamic period of rise, the principal features of which are: monetary stability; restoration to health of the State's public finances; wise administration of the public monies; stabilization of price levels; a rapid expansion of the volume of bank deposits; an unprecedented demand for Stock Exchange securities; progress in industrialization; and modernization of the Administration.

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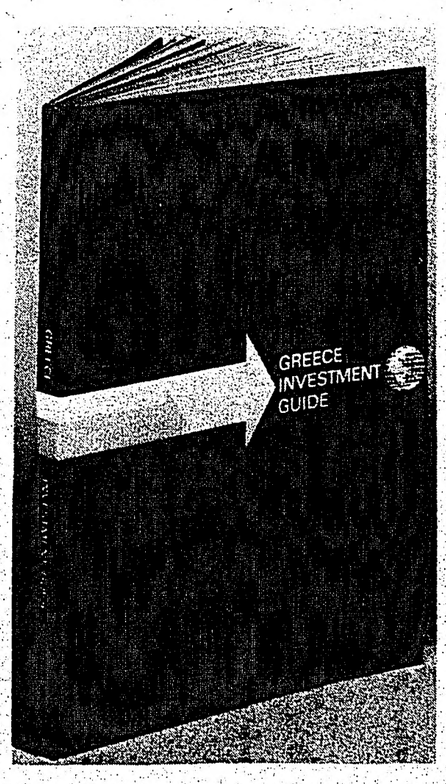
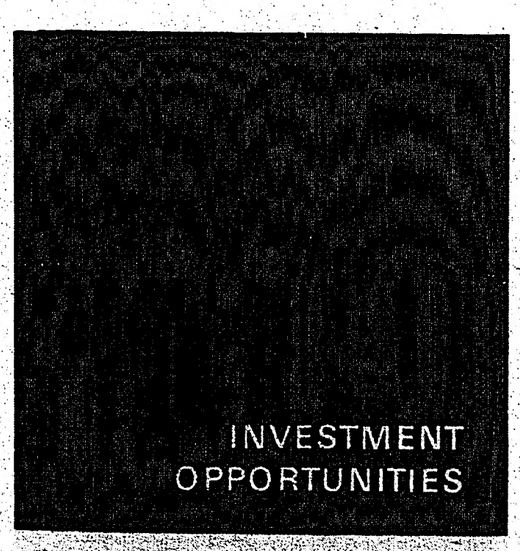
(AVAILABLE in English and French)





GREECE "INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES"

(AVAILABLE English, French and German)

ATHENS 1969 1

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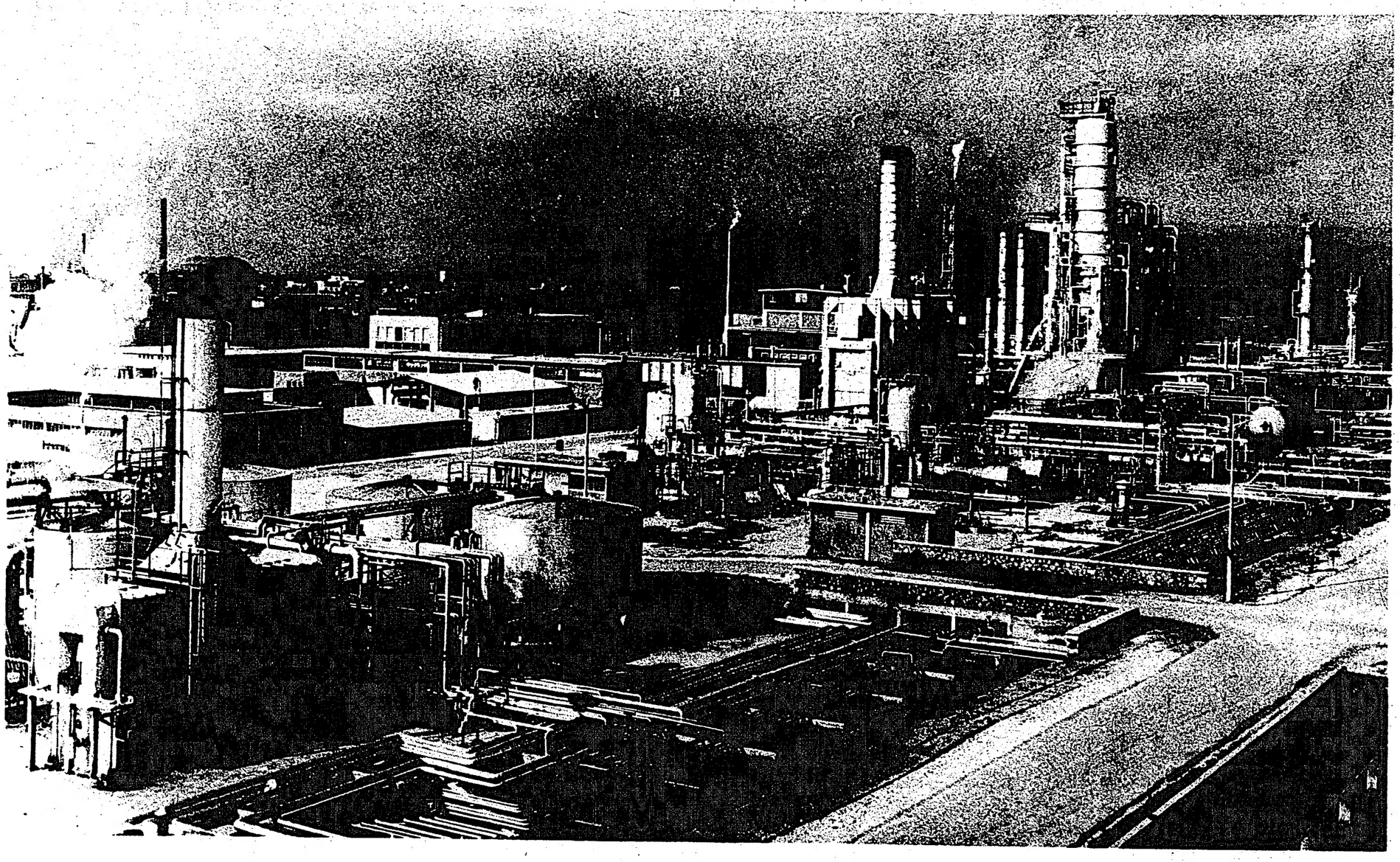


ASPROPYRGOS GREEK OIL REFINERY

This is the first Oil Refinery built in Greece and is State-owned. It was first put into operation in November 1958. Originally designed for 1,330,000 MT annually of Aramco light crude, the Refinery soon reached an average processing rate of 1,850,000 MT annually, after certain minor modifications and additions were effected.

At present the Refinery comprises the following facilities:

Atmospheric and Vacuum Distillation, Catalytic reforming with L.P.G. recovery, treating of Kerosene and JP-4 and Asphalt barrelling. Power and steam is produced by the power plant of the Refinery.

Situated at Megara (13 miles from the Refinery) are the Crude Oil unloading facilities comprising a jetty, able to receive tankers of up to 60,000 tons, a tank-farm of 87,000 M3 holding capacity and pumping station by means of which crude is pumped to the Refinery at 70,000 BPD max. rate.

Movement of products from the Refinery is effected through a pipe-line network to the main distributors in the Athens area, a product jetty and a truck-loading terminal.

The Refinery produces L.P.G., three grades of Motor Gasoline, JP-4, Kerosene, two grades of Diesel Oil, three grades of Fuel Oil, two grades of Asphalt, and Vacuum Gas Oil used as charge stock in the local lubricating oil industry.

Due to rapidly increasing local consumption of petroleum products, the Greek Government has decided on the expansion and modernisation of the present facilities to provide for increasing the crude processing capacity to 4,500,000 MT/Year and at the same time obtain products of improved quality. After the completion of this project, the State Refinery will become one of the most modern industrial units of the country, to the benefit of both the consumers and the National Economy.

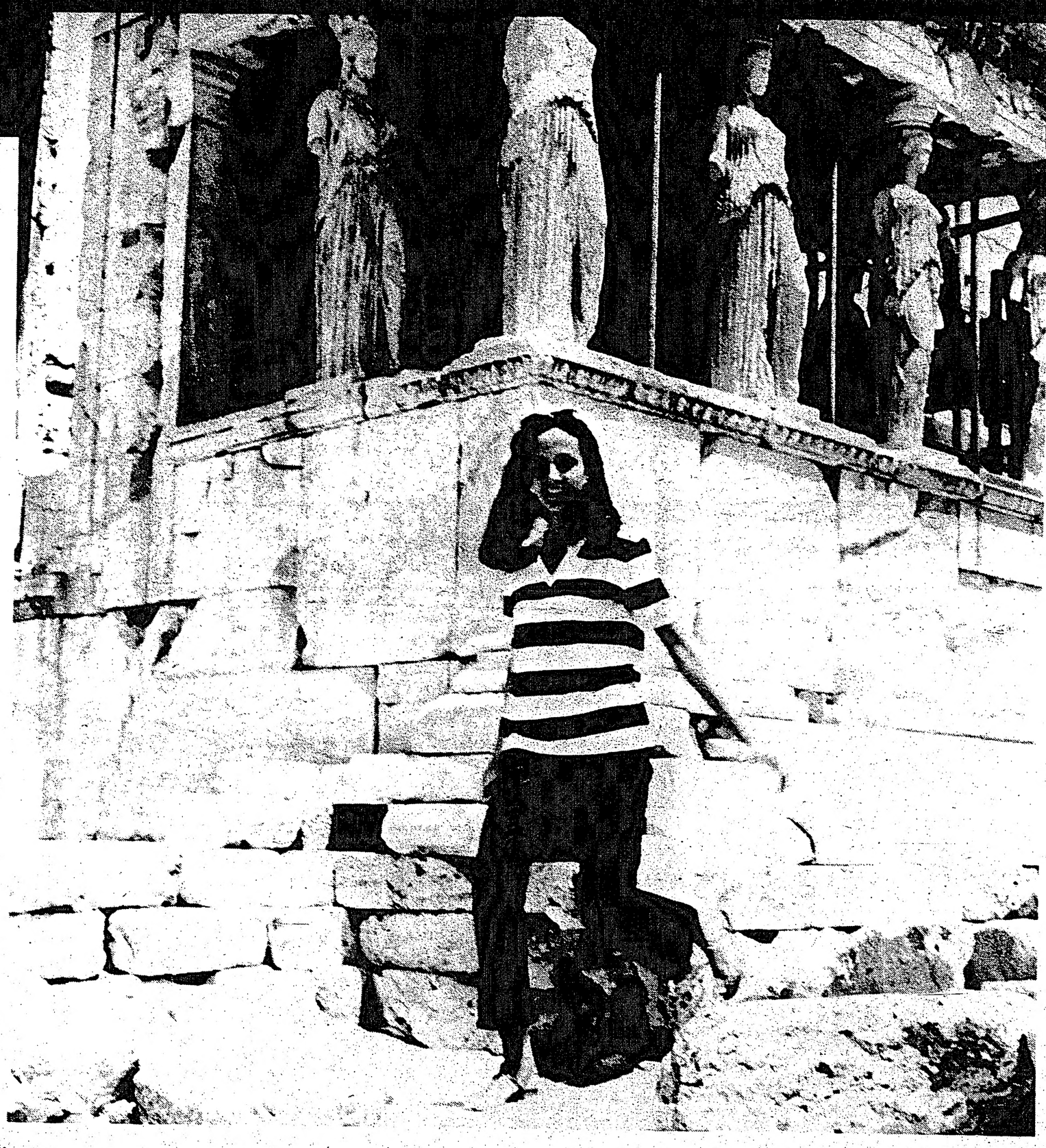
Crude is supplied to the Refinery on the basis of an agreement signed between the State and a consortium comprising Mobil Oil, BP, SHELL and the Refinery Service Co. (R.S.C.). This agreement provides for the supply of 25,000,000 MT Crude Oil until 1980 and will be serviced by R.S.C. with regard to crude oil processing, products' disposal, technical advice, etc. Under the provisions of the said agreement the above consortium shall also assist the Greek State in the realisation of the Refinery expansion.

The Refinery is now operated by "Omega Petroleum Enterprises S.A." owned by shipowner A. Onassis, under a lease agreement with the Greek State.

The following table shows the total yearly consumption in Greece of petroleum fuels and road asphalt since 1960 as well as forecasts until 1975.

Year	Thousand MT
1960	1,762.0
1961	1,902.6
1962	2,187.7
1963	2,248.9
1964	2,649.0
1965	2,896.3
1966	3,278.6
1967	3,881.2
1968	4,319.0
1969	4,732.0
1970	5,470.0
1971	5,870.0
1972	6,380.0
1973	6,800.0
1974	7,480.0
1975	8,300.0

Turn back the clock. Back to warm, summery days. Or all the way back to 2000 B.C.



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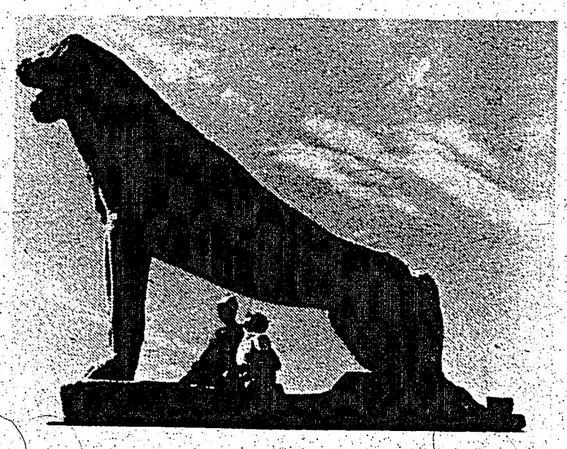

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